

RADIO
for the CAR
for the HOME

GILMANS
GLOUCESTER ARCADE

Court Ruling On Buildings—Back Page

THE WEATHER: Light or moderate southerly winds. Fair with scattered and heavy showers.

CHINA



Established 1845

MAIL

No. 35858

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1954.

Price 20 Cents

ORIGINAL—OWNER
Calculator—Model 107

Only \$450

HONGKONG TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
9 D'Aguilar St. Tel. 21433.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Asia & Seato

ANZUS, which means the United States, Australia and New Zealand, have issued a statement urging the need for immediate action to bring into being a Southeast Asia defence alliance, but noticeably they attached to the communiqué no formula for such a scheme. No mention was made as to which nations should become partners in the proposed alliance. In particular the announcement avoided any reference to the Asian countries. It is this omission which denies the claim made by American officials that the Anzus statement of agreement "on the need for immediate action to bring about the early establishment of collective defence in Southeast Asia" is much stronger than the Churchill-Eisenhower declaration made earlier on the subject this week. The British Government, for one, is firmly convinced that the envisaged Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation cannot be effective or successful without the willing membership of such Asian nations as India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and Thailand. And it is a view which is shared by Canada. The recent parliamentary debate on the Geneva conference in Ottawa made this perfectly clear. Mr. M.J. Coldwell, the leader of the Socialist Party, observed that "For the Western powers to enter such a pact with Australia and New Zealand alone would in our opinion be fatal to the democratic cause in Asia, and fatal to the peace of the world." And for the Government, Mr. Lester Pearson significantly observed, in referring to united action, "Is it to be against Communism as such, regardless of the means, military or otherwise, which it adopts to secure its ends in any particular Asian country? If it is, then we should realise that arrangements to achieve this end will be interpreted as a declaration of implacable and fixed hostility, with all action short of general war, and even at the risk of such war, against Asian Communism."

THE Asian countries have many common bonds beyond political ideology, the strongest of which is the upsurge of nationalism since 1945. And while several of those nations are sensitive to the dangers of Communism, they are equally wary of military alliances which they regard as being "imposed" on the Far East by the Western powers. It is recognition of this which has largely influenced the British Government to tread cautiously in the matter of affiliating itself with the American scheme for a Southeast Asia defence alliance. And the latest Canadian attitude to the subject cannot, particularly by the United States, be discounted, much less ignored. To Canadian eyes a Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation may be good, but far better, believe the Canadians, is the gradual development of closer political and economic understanding between the West and the great countries of Asia which remain free. The Ottawa parliamentary debate showed conclusively that a Western stampede to conclude security arrangements which arouse the disapproval of, for example, the Asian members of the Commonwealth, would secure no support in Canada. Mr. Nehru's ideas may not be universally popular, but it is widely recognised that his influence is very great, and no members of the British Commonwealth can have sympathy for an Asian policy which attempts to ignore it.

New Situation In Indo-China May Affect Geneva Parleys

Evacuation Expected To End Last Night

Hanoi, July 1. The evacuation of 50,000 French and Vietnamese troops and civilians from the whole southern region of the Red River delta may be ended tonight, a French High Command spokesman said today.

Tonight thousands of French-Vietnamese troops were moving towards Hanoi along the roads and rivers of the delta under an air umbrella covering the whole zone. French Air Force planes flew 150 missions bombing and strafing Vietminh concentrations. The spokesman declared that the towns of Nambinh, Thai Binh, Bui Chu and Phat Diem were evacuated without serious clashes. Apart from these towns, some 600 other villages and fortified positions held by Vietnamese militia have been abandoned.

When the evacuation is ended, the most southerly held position will be Phuly about thirty miles south of Hanoi on Colonial Highway 1—the "Mandarine" route.—France-Press.

NO SURPRISE

Washington, July 2. News of the French evacuation of the rich rice-growing Red River delta came as no surprise to American military and political circles.

From a military standpoint the step is regarded as a sound tactic, but there is considerable concern over its political repercussions.

American experts on Southeast Asia believe the French evacuation is a prelude to French agreement to partitioning the country—if the Communist Vietminh would accept a political partition line as part of a general Indo-China peace settlement.

It was estimated that the French withdrawal would leave about two million Vietnamese in the delta area under Vietminh control.—Reuter.

General Wins Legal Battle

Dublin, July 1. A retired British Eighth Army general won a long lawyers' battle with Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill over a military issue today and at the same time challenged Sir Winston's history of the mighty war in the North African desert 12 years ago.

Eric Dorman Ogawa won an out-of-court agreement stipulating that Sir Winston will include a footnote in all future editions of his volume of war memoirs entitled "The Hinge of Fate" specifically absolving the general of responsibility for the fall of Tobruk or the defeats at Gazala.

The agreement was concluded here today by attorneys for Sir Winston and Ogawa after a secret 12-month discussion which recalled the great figures who fought across the North African desert in the summer of 1942.—United Press.

CHANGES IN CANADIAN CABINET

Ottawa, July 1. Three Canadian Cabinet ministers—Mr. Brooke Claxton (Defence), Mr. Douglas Abbott (Finance) and Mr. Lionel Chevrier (Transport)—resigned from the Government today.

Mr. Claxton is to become a Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York.

Mr. Abbott has been appointed a Junior Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Mr. Chevrier will become Canadian chairman of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project.

Mr. Claxton will be succeeded as Defence Minister by Mr. Ralph Corns, who has been Associate Defence Minister since February 1954.

The new Finance Minister will be Mr. Walter Harris, who has been Immigration Minister since January 1950. Mr. Chevrier will be succeeded as Transport Minister by Mr. George Marler, former Labour Minister.

It was a day of new high appointments in Canada.

Mr. Patrick Kerwin, a former senior member of the Supreme Court, was appointed Chief Justice, succeeding Mr. Thibault.

Mr. Kerwin, who resigned on June 1 on reaching the retirement age of 75, was replaced by Mr. Kerwin's appointment.

Mr. J. W. Pickersgill, 55, succeeded Mr. Harris as Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

Mr. Roch Pinar, Parliamentary Assistant to the External Affairs Minister, Mr. Lester Pearson, since last October, becomes the State Secretary.

The post of Associate Defence Minister is abolished.

The changes were announced by the Prime Minister, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, after a Dominion Day Cabinet meeting.—Reuter.

Fears Of A Vietminh Offensive

Geneva, July 2. The large-scale French withdrawal in Vietnam has cast a cloud over the non-Communist side as the Indo-China peace conference meets here again today in secret session.

Most delegates on the Western side are wondering how it will affect the eight-week-old talks here.

Some non-Communist sources say that if the Vietminh have launched a major new offensive, it will imperil the chances of agreement here.

Others say that if the French have pulled back their forces either to anticipate a Communist onslaught or as a prelude to a partition agreement with the Communists, it will strengthen the Vietminh position in the conference room.

Uncertainty over the effects of the French withdrawal and the absence in any case of the major delegation leaders has kept the conference here going at a snail's pace for the past ten days.

The secret session today will be the first in three days and the second in a week.

The intervening time has been used for intermittent contacts between delegations in an attempt to reconcile the opposed East and West views on the thorny issue of armistice control.

The renewed air of conciliation that marked the last secret session on Tuesday may have vanished when the nine delegations met this afternoon in the Palace of Nations, some Western sources fear.

French proposals on the machinery to control a ceasefire got qualified approval from the Vietminh at the last session. A further effort to bring the two sides closer together had been expected today.

But the Western sources say that suspicions of a new Vietminh offensive could cause the French to withdraw their conciliatory proposals while thoughts of a partition agreement might alienate the Western allies, particularly the Americans.

There have been increased signs of restiveness here in the past days in the Vietnamese delegation, whose accusations of French "treachery" are becoming more frequent and more outspoken.

Some Vietnamese sources claim that the French in military talks here with the Vietminh communists, have agreed to an "armistice regroupment" which would allow the Vietminh to take over most of Northern Vietnam with the possible exception of the Tonkin Gulf port of Haiphong.

These Vietnamese assert that "regroupment" is only a euphemism for partition and that the French have gone ahead despite Vietnamese objections.

Some observers think that only slow progress, if any at all, can be expected till the "Big Five" foreign ministers return as expected about next Thursday.

The conference is expected to regain its full status to consider the reports of staff talks to settle the details of ending the fighting in all three of the Associated Indo-China States.

Where Is McCarthy Hiding Himself?

From HENRY LOWRIE

Washington, July 1. Missing—Wisconsin's Senator Joe McCarthy. No-one here knows where the Red hunter is. No-one can remember his having disappeared so completely before or for so long.

McCarthy likes to relax at little known hideouts when he is tired, but usually his staff can get in touch with him.

On June 18 he went supposedly for a three-day holiday following the end of the Army versus McCarthy hearings.

The holiday stretched and stretched, but he was expected back yesterday for the important Senate vote on income-tax.

Where is he hiding? Some say on an island in the Gulf of Mexico, some say on a Mexican ranch.

His fellow committee members have a whole heap of questions ready for him but a meeting cannot be arranged without his approval.—London Express Service.

Jerusalem Ceasefire Agreement

Jerusalem, July 1. Representatives of Israel and Jordan agreed at a meeting of the Mixed Armistice Commission here today to an immediate "unconditional and sincere ceasefire" in the fighting which broke out in Jerusalem last night.

But, even after the Commission's announcement, sporadic fire continued in the city this evening, and Israeli wounded were still being brought to first aid stations from the border areas.

According to figures released so far, one Israeli has been killed and more than 20 wounded.

The Jordan delegate told the Commission today Israeli fire had killed one Jordanian and wounded nine.

A United Nations headquarters statement tonight said General Vaghn Bennike, chief United Nations truce observer, had proposed that representatives of Jordan and Israel should recommend three urgent measures to their governments, first to forbid and punish future sniping, second to order an unconditional ceasefire, third to report to United Nations observers any future breaches of the ceasefire for immediate investigation.

MAKES APPEAL

General Bennike also appealed to the two governments to contribute to the relaxation of existing tension by making it clear that they have no intention of starting military operations and by withdrawing any reinforcements which may have been made yesterday.

The Israeli Chief of Staff, Major General Moshe Dayan, and General Vaghn Bennike held a midnight meeting tonight on "the gravity of the situation".

The spokesman said General Bennike invited General Dayan before him "facts" of recent incidents in Jerusalem and Jordanian "violations of the ceasefire agreement."—Reuter.

QUESTION ON HK VILLAGE

London, July 1. Mr. John Rankin (Labour) asked in the House of Commons today what use the Government of Hongkong intended to make of the site of the Tsz Tzu Nui and what was to happen to the present inhabitants of the healthy village.

Mr. Oliver Trettell, Colonial Secretary, replied: "Part of the area of Crown land now called Healthy Village, which has been a temporary resettlement area since 1947, has been offered to the Hongkong Housing Society for erecting 400 to 600 permanent low cost flats.

The inhabitants of 47 temporary cottages on the building site will be given priority when the flats are allotted. Those who do not want, or who do not qualify for flats, will be allowed to rebuild their cottages in some other residential area.

The decision has been taken regarding the future use of the site of the Healthy Village."—Reuter.

Guatemala Armistice Hold-Up

San Salvador, July 1. Hopes of success in negotiations here for an armistice in Guatemala rose today when the leader of the anti-Communist Guatemalan rebels, and the new Guatemalan head of state reversed an earlier decision to leave and resumed talks which had earlier seemed to be deadlocked.

Colonel Castillo Armas, the rebel leader, had said he was returning to Chiquimula, his headquarters in Guatemala, leaving a representative here.

Colonel Efraim Moron, the new head of state, had also decided to leave. But they changed their minds today and resumed their talks here.

Earlier they issued a communique saying: "Both sides declare that they have decided to extend the truce until 0800 July 2 in order to study the various proposed solutions."

Mr. John Peurifoy, United States Ambassador to Guatemala, arrived here at 1220 from Guatemala City and will meet both parties.

Observers are again optimistic of success at the peace talks. The Communist leader, Carlos Manuel Pellecer, is reported to be rallying leftist peasants round Escuintla, 40 miles southwest of Guatemala City, a main Communist centre.

The army is expected to take action against Pellecer and his followers.—Reuter.

REJOINS TORY PARTY

London, July 2. Sir John Mellor, who resigned Sir Winston Churchill's leadership and resigned from the Conservative Party on June 2, last night decided to rejoin it.

Sir John Mellor, who strongly objected to members of Parliament getting a pay rise, resigned at a time when it was thought Sir Winston Churchill favoured raising their salaries from £1,000 to £1,500 a year.

He objected to the Prime Minister "overriding the objections of the majority of Conservatives on this issue and decided to sit in the House of Commons as an independent Conservative. Since then the Government has ruled against a pay increase."—Reuter.

Prison Sentence For Mrs. Jagan

Georgetown, July 1. Mrs. Janet Jagan, the wife of the deposed Prime Minister of British Guiana, Dr. Cheddi Jagan, was sentenced to three months' hard labour today and fined £250 for being in possession of a confidential police document.

Mrs. Jagan was found guilty of unlawfully possessing a police document or list of names of persons in the British Guiana Police Force.—Reuter.

VIOLENCE GROWS IN MOROCCO & TUNISIA

Casablanca, July 1. The authorities throughout North Africa today grimly faced the prospect that terrorism and counter-terrorism might blow up into a large-scale Franco-Arab civil war.

Time was running short for the military and civilian administrations of Morocco and Tunisia to take the necessary measures to prevent irate French settlers from organising themselves into armed forces to fight "to the end" Arab nationalists attempting to establish a reign of terror.

This explosive situation came to a head yesterday with the murder of a leading French personality in Casablanca, Dr. Emile Eyraud, director of the top French-language newspaper in that town.

It resulted from what observers here called "an infernal cycle" of vendetta-like terrorist attacks and repression acts.

Official sources said that besides the alleged killer four other Moroccans had been arrested in connection with the assassination of Dr. Eyraud.

Meanwhile, in Tunisia, a bomb exploded in front of a store in the workers' quarter of Zarzoun at the big Allied naval base of Bizerte. Damage was widespread but there were no casualties, police said.

No less than nine serious assaults, causing the death of nine persons and the wounding of another 10, occurred in eight days in addition to scores of other attempts that failed.

OUTRAGES CATALOGUED

Here is the list of those major outrages, six of which were against French, and three against Arabs, believed to be the acts of French anti-terrorists:

June 23—A French sergeant killed.

June 24—Two French policemen killed.

June 25—A French administration official shot in the back and seriously injured.

June 25—Two Desour (nationalist) Party members and one Communist lawyer escaped death when unknown attackers attempted to shoot them.

June 26—Machinegunning of an Arab cafe caused the death of two Tunisians and wounding of four others.

June 29—Six Frenchmen, one of whom was to die later, wounded by machinegun fire.

June 30—A grocery shop was subjected to a sub-machinegun burst killing one Moroccan and wounding four others.

June 30—Two French tourists stabbed by a Moroccan and seriously injured.

June 30—Dr. Eyraud murdered. This trouble is even more serious in Tunisia, where bands of "fellaghas" (outlaws) spread terror in isolated Tunisian farms, killing, robbing and looting as well as setting wheat fields on fire. Recently, this countryside terrorism spread to major towns where the number of murderous

incidents increased at a terrifying rate.

The situation in both protectorates offered as usual much the same vicious-circle pattern. In both military men were placed by civilians in recent months as French Residents-General in moves which were hailed by the French government as providing the necessary openings for a conciliatory attitude which would soften nationalist objections to French-proposed reform measures.

VIOLENCE REDOUBLED

In both countries, however, instead of the desired results being achieved, violence redoubled the French settlers' attitude to the problems facing the French administration and to terrorism became more rigid.

Military reinforcements from France and Algeria were hurriedly sent to both protectorates. Light mobile elements of paratroopers and Algerian infantry were despatched to Tunisia, where the problem of protecting some 4,000 isolated farms provided the French with their toughest obstacle. Further units, equipped with armoured cars and tanks, were sent to Tunisian towns to patrol the streets and be on hand as soon as an attack is reported.

In Morocco attempts to set farms on fire are less important than terrorist outrages in the cities. Only yesterday it was announced that 4,000 conscripts would be hurried to the troubled protectorate.

The Tunisian Resident-General, Pierre Viotard, returned to Tunis yesterday after consultation with the government in Paris on measures to be taken.—United Press.

Made Marriage Unbearable

Hollywood, July 1. Film star Betty Hutton testified today in obtaining an interlocutory divorce decree, that dance director Charles O'Connor made their marriage unbearable by his violent outbursts of temper.

The blonde actress told Superior Judge Orlando Rhodes in nearby Santa Monica that serious in Tunisia, where bands of "fellaghas" (outlaws) spread terror in isolated Tunisian farms, killing, robbing and looting as well as setting wheat fields on fire. Recently, this countryside terrorism spread to major towns where the number of murderous

"That was the last straw," the actress said.—United Press.

"I enjoy them best of all because the filter tip holds throat irritants in check"

Ask for du Maurier and enjoy the Virginia leaf at its coolest and smoothest, freed from harshness and irritants by the exclusive filter tip. When you open the gay smiling tin, you are sure to enjoy true smoking perfection every time.

du MAURIER

KING'S PRINCESS

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

★ FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY ★



LOVE THAT'S VOLCANIC!
THRILLS OF HURRICANE FURY!

DRUMS OF TAHITI
COLUMBIA PICTURES PRESENTS
Starring DENNIS O'KEEFE - PATRICIA MEDINA
with FRANCIS L. SULLIVAN
Color by Technicolor

Screen Play by DOUGLAS FETIS and ROBERT E. RAY - Produced by SAM RATNOM - Directed by WILLIAM CASTLE

COMMENCING TO-MORROW

HER HONOR CRIED OUT FOR VENGEANCE



ROCK DONNA PHIL ROBERTA
HUDSON-REED-CAREY-HAYNES

Screen Play by RYAN WALLACE and ROY HADGERS - Based upon the novel, 'The Lady of the Sea' by K. H. Stanger
Produced by LEWIS J. BROWN - Directed by NAOMI WALSH

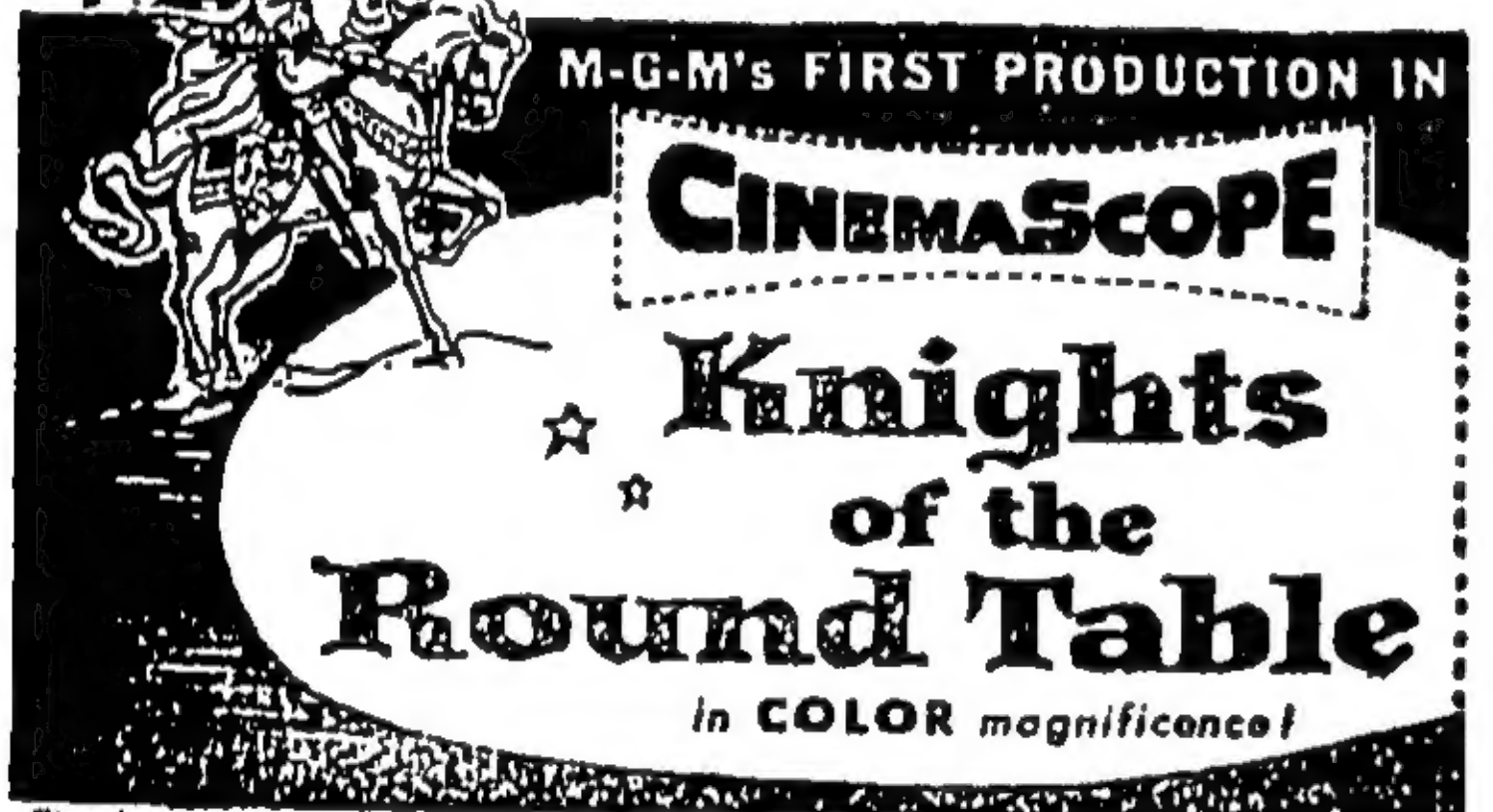
CAPITOL LIBERTY

THE HOME OF MODERN PICTURES

TO-DAY

SPECIAL TIMES: AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.25 & 9.40 P.M.

With Perspecta Stereophonic
Sound and New Astrolite
Screen.



M-G-M'S FIRST PRODUCTION IN

CINEMASCOPE

★ **Knights of the Round Table** ★

In COLOR magnificence!

Starring ROBERT TAYLOR - AVA GARDNER - MEL FERRER
with ANNE CRAWFORD - STANLEY BAKER

OVERTURE:
"MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR"
presented by M-G-M's Symphony Orchestra

ROXY & BROADWAY

2nd BIG WEEK

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

CINEMASCOPE defies every obstacle of nature
to engulf you in the spectacular panorama of
a savage wilderness.



ROBERT MITCHUM MONROE
CINEMASCOPE

20th Century-Fox's **River of No Return**

Color by TECHNICOLOR

Color by TECHNICOLOR

ADDED ATTRACTION: CinemaScope Short Subject
"ROGER WAGNER CHORALE" In TECHNICOLOR

Final Showing To-day
2.30-5.30-7.30-9.30 p.m.

ON OUR NEW GIANT WIDE SCREEN!



RANDOLPH SCOTT
Riding Shotgun

Wayne Morris

Commencing To-morrow: Another CINEMASCOPE
"PRINCE VALIANT"

Laos And Cambodia Must Have Aid And Training PLEA MADE BY THAI MINISTER

Theatre Producer Threatened

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, July 1.
Unknown phone callers threatened to break the neck of Greek-born theatre producer Leonis Lambiris for desisting not to play "God Save the Queen" after performances in Salisbury.

Mr Lambiris said no disloyalty or insult was intended.
"The only reason for not playing the anthem is our belief that it is abused rather than honoured by playing it after theatre and cinema performances," he said. "The anthem is a symbol, just as is the Union Jack. Nobody would think of using the flag as a stage curtain."
"The group's decision was taken after careful consideration. The motive was the very opposite to that of anti-British sentiment attributed to it by some critics,"—China Mail Special.

The Convict Won A Strange Bet

London, July 1.
To win a bet with another convict that he would escape from Maryborough Gaol, Dublin, William Murray, 26, swallowed part of a steel spring three inches long from a cell bed.

He told the prison authorities what he had done, and he was immediately admitted to the prison hospital.
Then, while waiting for an operation to remove the spring, he escaped in his pyjamas by using a sheet tied on to the pipe to slide into the hospital grounds.

OPPOSITION TO SUGAR INCREASES

Washington, July 1.
Chairman Clifford R. Hope of the House Agriculture Committee today declared sugar legislation "initially dead for this year."

His statement to the United Press followed receipt of formal reports in which Under-Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. True D. Morse, vigorously opposed increases of mainland quotas this year.

The reports were addressed to separate bills, introduced earlier this year and calling for a 100,000-ton expansion of the mainland cane quota and a 200,000 expansion of the best quotas.

But Mr Hope said he interpreted them to apply equally to the slightly smaller "growth formula" increases submitted for Administration consideration a month ago by mainland industry spokesmen.—United Press.

HARRY ODELL proudly presents SMETERLIN (planet)



at the
EMPIRE THEATRE
Monday, 19th July
Wednesday, 21st July
at 9.30 p.m.
Admission prices—
\$15.40, \$8.90, \$4.70
PLEASE BOOK NOW
Town Booking Office,
side Lane, Shell House.

Washington, July 1.
Prince Wan Waihayakon, Foreign Minister of Thailand, said today the neutralisation of Laos and Cambodia would be meaningless unless those two countries at the same time received military training and economic aid from the West and a United Nations guarantee against Communist attack.

Without those steps, an agreement with the Communists for neutralising Laos and Cambodia would leave them a "power vacuum across which an aggressor could shoot at will," Prince Wan said. "The country beyond is Thailand."

The Thai Foreign Minister, who arrived here yesterday, gave these opinions to reporters after calling on Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, and Assistant Secretary of State Mr David C. Key.

Prince Wan, who was accompanied by Thai Ambassador, Mr Pote Sarasin, said he called on Mr Dulles to ask for United States support for a Thai request to have the United Nations General Assembly reconvene to consider Thailand's request for a peace observer group.

A resolution for sending a United Nations team to investigate the threat to peace in the general area of Thailand would have passed the Security Council recently but for the Soviet veto which killed it. There is no veto power in the General Assembly.

U.S. SUPPORT
"Secretary Dulles told me the United States will support us in our request for an early meeting of the General Assembly to consider our appeal," Prince Wan declared.
He indicated that he may seek to have the Thai motion thrashed out before the Korean problem, which is the only other item on the Assembly's agenda at the present time. The Assembly is in recess.

"From our point of view the situation in our area is worse today than it was when we first submitted our request," Prince Wan said.

He said that the French decision to evacuate the southern part of the Red River delta in Indo-China has increased the possibility of Communist aggression against Thailand.

Whether the situation will continue to worsen, he depends largely on whether French Premier Mendes-France succeeds in bringing about an agreement with the Vietnamese "and on what kind of an agreement it will be."

DEFENCE FORCES
"If he succeeds in bringing about a real neutralisation of Laos and Cambodia, the danger to us will lessen," he said, but added that a real neutralised nation should be able to defend itself.

"A neutralised nation which cannot defend itself is merely a vacuum. That is what I shall have to consider if and when an agreement is reached to neutralise Laos and Cambodia."
To make these two Indo-Chinese states "a real buffer which can withstand the impact of force," Prince Wan said, it would be necessary to have French or other military instructors left inside these countries for training native forces, as well as to bolster the two countries with economic assistance and provide them with a United Nations guarantee against attack.

SECURITY
Unless these conditions are met, neutralisation of Laos and Cambodia on Thailand's borders would not give its government and people the sense of security they want, Prince Wan said. He left the impression that the direction in which the French-Communist talks are actually moving leaves him somewhat uneasy, and that he intends to press strongly on the appeal Thailand made to the United Nations before the Indo-Chinese truce talks began.

He made it clear that he is disturbed by the suddenness of the French withdrawal in

Kashmir Problem

APPEAL TO FREE WORLD

Karachi, July 1.
Mr Mohammed Ali, Pakistan Prime Minister, today appealed to "all free and peace-loving peoples" to direct their attention to a satisfactory solution of the Kashmir problem.

In his monthly broadcast to the nation, the Prime Minister said: "We shall never rest content until we have secured for the people of Kashmir the full exercise of their right to self-determination—free, a free and impartial plebiscite."

He warned other nations it was necessary to "prevent the sparking of a conflict, the conflagration from which might spread far and wide."
The Prime Minister said it was a matter of grave concern that India had decided to divert the waters of the Sutlej River in the Punjab to feed her Bhakra canal system.

He claimed that India's action was a "unilateral violation" of an agreement reached with the World Bank on the canal's water dispute under which the matter would be examined by an Indo-Pakistan working party in consultation with the World Bank.

The Prime Minister said the recent Turko-Pakistan defence and friendship treaty was of "profound significance" to the entire Muslim world.
"By this co-operation we will be able to make a notable contribution to world peace," he said.—Reuter.

Flying Jellyfish The New 'Thing' Of The Air

London, July 1.
The British Air Ministry began an official investigation today of reports that a British airliner was escorted for 80 miles off Labrador on Tuesday by a large, dark object which changed shape like a flying jellyfish.

The "thing" was surrounded by six smaller satellites which ducked in and out like biddies playing with a mother hen.

The London Daily Express noted ominously in its front page story on the new chapter in the flying saucer serial that "Mars is closer to the earth this week than at any time since 1939."

A spokesman for the Air Ministry said that Captain James Howard, a veteran British Overseas Airways Corporation pilot, is "submitting a report to the Air Ministry" and that it "will be thoroughly investigated by the Air Ministry's technical intelligence branch."

U.S. Air Force intelligence agents at Goose Bay, Labrador, questioned the British crew closely yesterday when the plane landed after radiating a description of the strange escort.

THE U.S. Air Force sent an F-86 Sabre-jet streaking to the scene when Howard's Strato-cruiser was a few hours out of New York, but the seven mysterious objects vanished into the sunset.

Howard and his crew, along with a dozen of the 56 passengers aboard, saw a big, black object changing shape like a flying jellyfish cruising about five miles off their wing-tip. Around the big mother

thing, in neat formation, flew six small things.
The seven objects accompanied the strato-cruiser at 19,000 feet for 80 miles at a speed of 274 miles and crew members said that they could not have been birds.

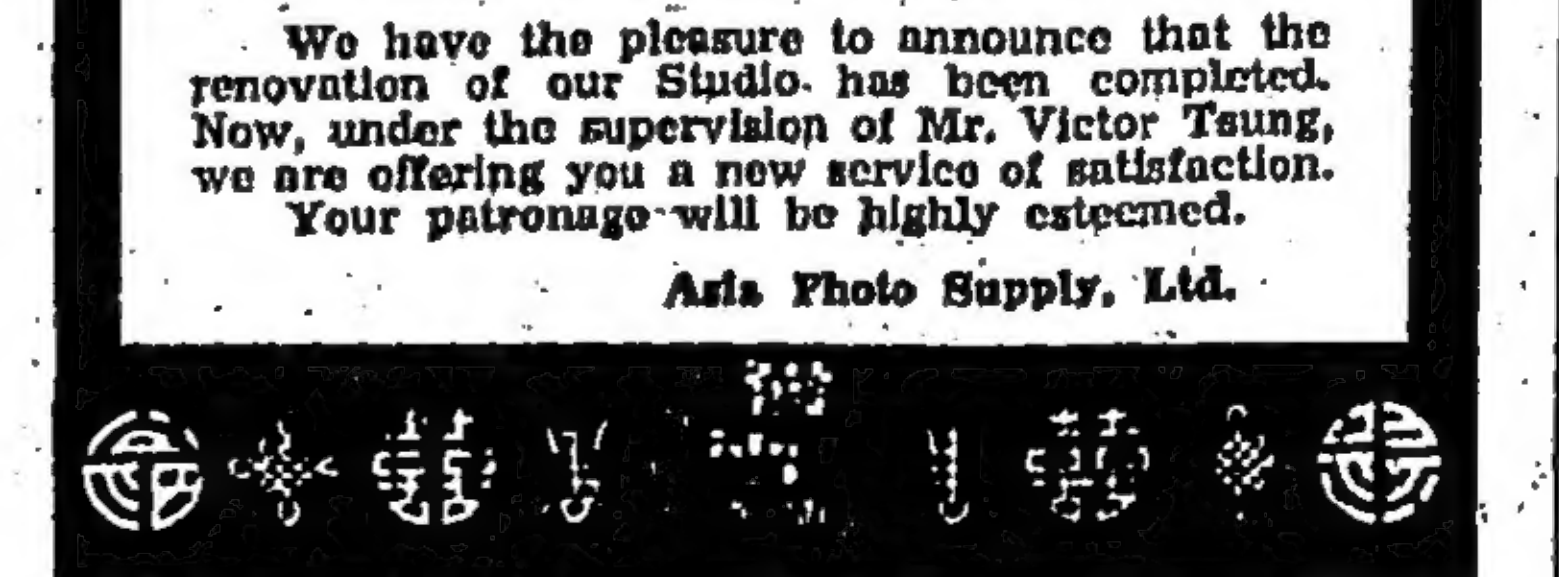
NOT BIRDS
Captain Howard, a 33-year-old former pilot in the Royal Air Force, was convinced that the objects "were neither birds nor shadows."

"There was one large flying machine that constantly changed shape, surrounded by six objects," he said. "Once it looked like a dart. Then, like a dumb-bell."

Lee Boyd, the co-pilot, said, "I am willing to swear that what we saw was something solid, something manoeuvrable."

Some of the crewmen said that the little satellite "saucers" appeared to board the big object before it flitted away at the approach of the American Sabre-jet.

"I am absolutely convinced that the objects we saw were a base ship of some kind with a number of satellites linked with it," navigator George Allen, 31, said.—United Press.

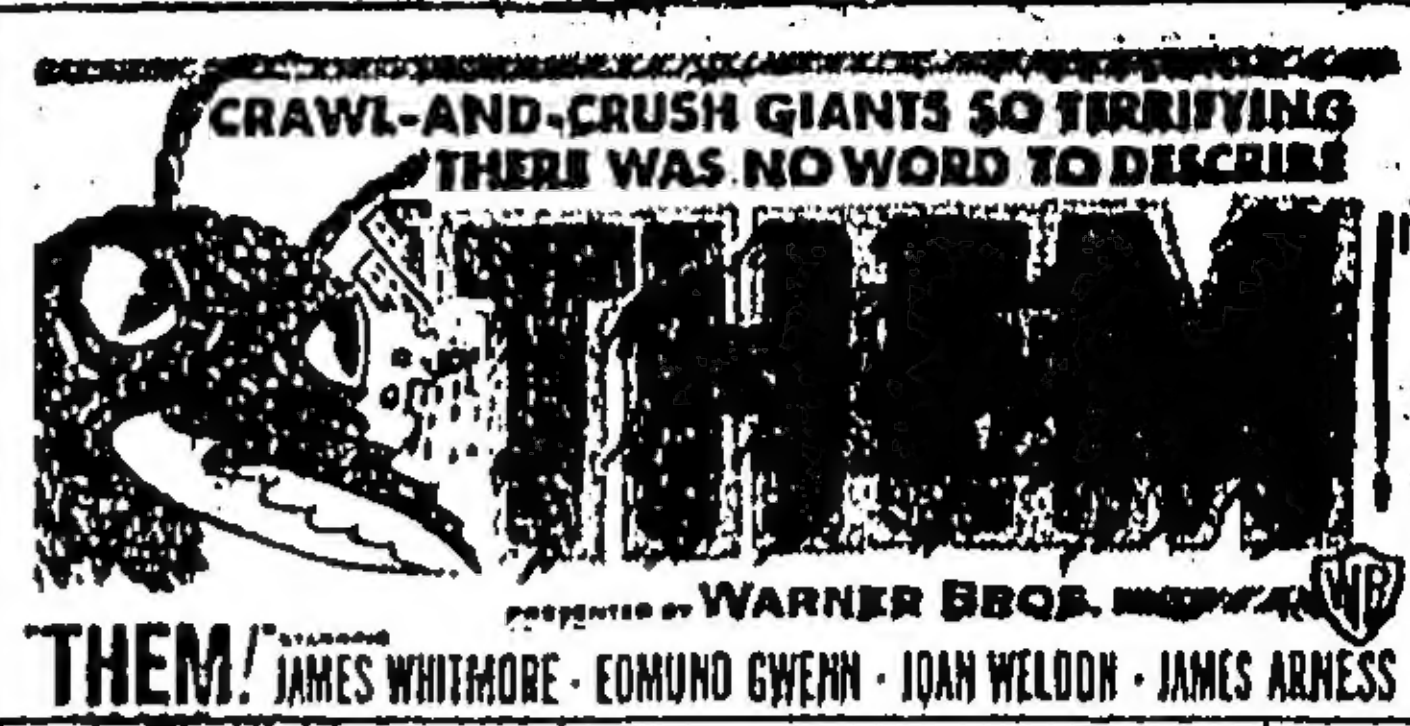


We have the pleasure to announce that the renovation of our Studio has been completed. Now, under the supervision of Mr. Victor Tsung, we are offering you a new service of satisfaction. Your patronage will be highly esteemed.

Asia Photo Supply, Ltd.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★



CRAWL-AND-CRUSH GIANTS SO TERRIFYING THERE WAS NO WORD TO DESCRIBE THEM!

THEM! JAMES WHITMORE - EDMUND GYFFEN - JOAN WELDON - JAMES ARNESS

HOOVER

CAUSEWAY BAY TEL. 72371

The Show Place of The Orient

NOW SHOWING: 2.30, 5.15, 7.25 & 9.35 P.M.
(Please note change of times)



Also World's Heavyweight Championship Film
Rocky MARCIANO vs Ezzard CHARLES
AND LATEST BRITISH PATHE NEWS

RITZ CINEMA

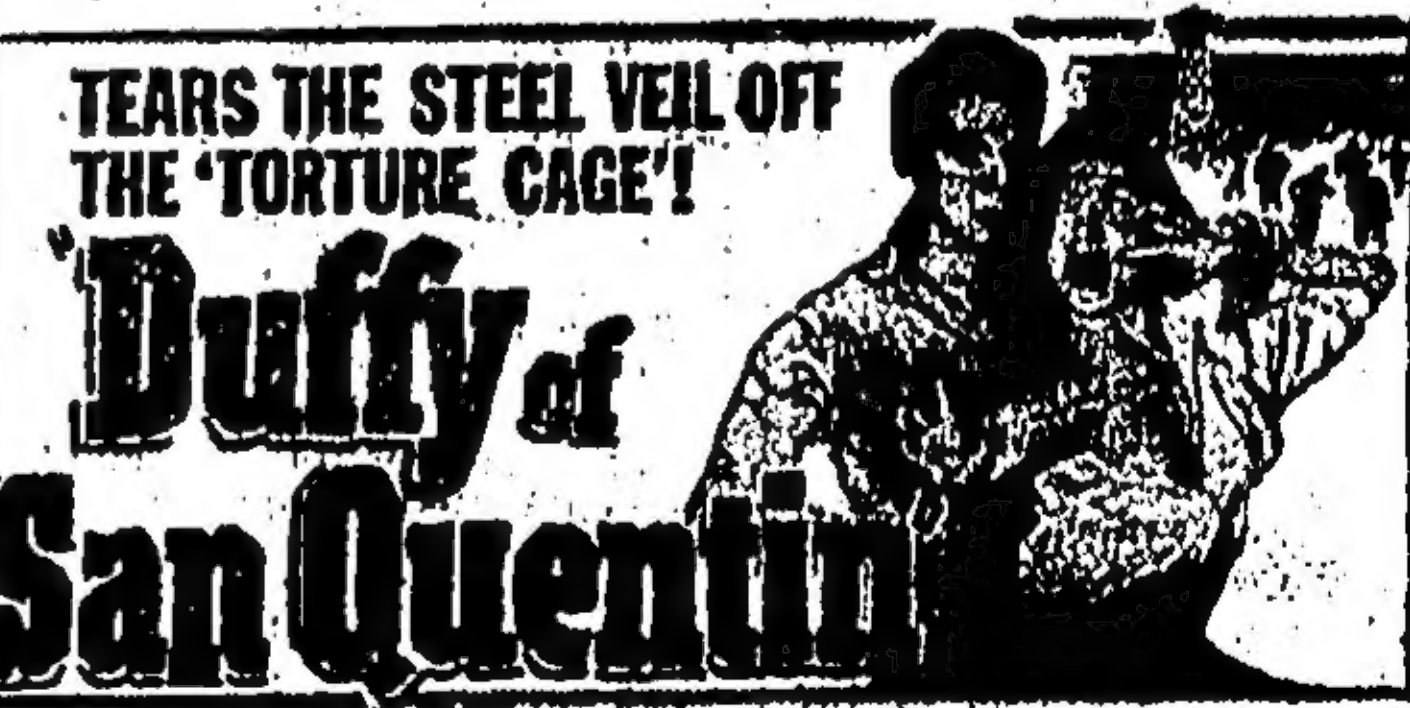
NATHAN ROX KOW LOON Tel. 50100



TO-MORROW
"THE MASTER OF BALLANTRAE"

SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

FIRST TIME SHOWING IN KOWLOON!



LOUIS HAYWARD - JOANNE DRU - PAUL KELLY - WARDEN DUFFY

Also Latest 20th Century-Fox Movietone News

POP



Puffing Billy



...and now
what about
McEWAN'S?



EXPORT, PALE, AND STRONG ALES

RED LABEL SPARKLING BEER—
McEWAN-YOUNGER, LTD., EDINBURGH.

Sole Agents **DODWELL & CO., LTD.** Queen's Bldg.

4 Reasons why you must have a **G.E.C.** Refrigerator



1. If your kitchen is small, this is the model for you. Sturdy and compact with a maximum of storage space, economical in operation. Thermosatically controlled with freezer and takes even the tallest bottles. Exterior, white porcelain enamel. Interior, unchippable plastic-on-steel.
DE. 31. T \$900
2. The 5 cu. ft. refrigerator, a family favourite for many years, extra storage room, extra shelf area, larger special plastic meat or fish chiller, a plastic salad and thermosatic control. Interior is lit automatically when the door is opened.
DE. 51 \$1400
3. If you entertain on a larger scale, this is the model you need. The 7 cu. ft. model has 2 1/2 cu. ft. of shelf space, an ample freezer with two separate compartments for ice and frozen foods. Glass-covered plastic chiller for meat or fish, and a deep salad for vegetables and fruit. Interior lights up when the door is opened.
DE. 70. \$1550
4. This luxury G.E.C. Refrigerator incorporates every refinement and refrigeration aid that could be desired. Extra large freezer and frozen food locker, plastic chiller, two plastic salad drawers with special glass cover plates, room for even the largest bottle.
DE. 71. \$1700

G.E.C. 4 QUALITY REFRIGERATORS

THE BRITISH GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
Queen's Building, Tel. 2111

THE "POST" TYPHOON MAP

Mounted \$5.00
Unmounted \$4.00

and TYPHOON TABLE

Giving bearing-distance and time-distance for typhoons likely to affect Hong Kong. A useful adjunct to the "Post" Typhoon Map.
\$2.00 Mounted

Obtainable from

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST
HONGKONG & KOWLOON

WATER
IS PRECIOUS
USE IT
WISELY

Against
skin disease
and itching
Miligel
A GENUINE BAYER PRODUCT
MANUFACTURED IN
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

REVOLT IN BANANALAND



"Quick! Put the picture of Dulles on the wall, the New Yorker and the Kinsey Report in the bookcase."

THIS GIRL ESCAPED DEATH—TWICE

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LED by flickering shadows on a silver screen, people are singing in the villages and towns of Malaya. They are singing the words and music of the Malayan Film Unit's new series of "Community Songs", brevities used as interludes or finales in the regular shows put on by the 90 Information Services mobile units.

The tunes are catchy, the rhythms intriguing, the words Mandarin. Look and listen. Song No. 3 is sung by a boy and a girl in their twenties. The girl, port and attractive, smiles earnestly as she does her part of the first verse:

"In Malaya there are Communists spreading false ideas;

Brutal Communists disturb the peace and order of the Federation;

Terrorists in the jungle are more evil than devils;

And trickily they spread their vile beliefs;

If we want peace and prosperity we first must destroy the Communists."

The girl is singing—but, though the audience doesn't know it, it's not her voice they can hear. She wanted to appear in the film, the real singer didn't, so each contributed her share. The voice is a mystery one: her identity is a close secret. What of her film self? She has a story to tell. She knows that "terrorists in the jungle are more evil than devils" and how "trickily they spread their vile beliefs." For it was not so long ago that she was with them herself in the jungle.

Naked On Rock

WHEN the Emergency was declared in June, 1948, she was running a drama group for a youth organisation. One November night the headquarters was raided by the police and, she says, she was so frightened of being caught that she threw her lot in with the Communists in the jungle.

For a little under two years she lived and worked and hungered in the green underground world, mainly in Perak and Kelantan, and it was in Perak in 1950 that she was finally found by the Security Forces.

She was lying thin and naked on a rock, a few yards away from a terrorists' camp. She was unconscious, had been for one, maybe two days. She couldn't remember. And she couldn't walk. Her clothes, she said, had been taken by their Sekai guides.

Good information had led the patrol straight to the camp. They had gone forward, ready, as always, for instant action; but no shot was fired, no one checked their advance.

It was a camp of dead and dying men. There were three bandits dead already. Two others were in the last stages of exhaustion from hunger and disease. Medical reports on the survivors were revealing: one was described as "sixty percent skeleton."

High-level Talks

THE girl, Lee Hooi Ling—alias Ah Kioow, alias Moo Yoon Kioow, alias Lee Kim Len—was just turned twenty. They took her to hospital and during the weeks which followed, while she was slowly being nursed back to health, high-level talks were going on about her.

Technically she had been captured but, after considering all the circumstances, it was finally decided to classify it as a voluntary surrender. So she escaped death for the second time within weeks.

Fully recovered, well-fed and well-clothed, Lee has been working for the Government since then. First of all she was with the CID at Ipoh and then with the Information Services in Perak and Johore.

Her talent for drama was used to good effect. She was participant, part-producer of the first Chinese and Communist play ever staged in the country. In

"Bloody Revenge" she took the part of a young rubber-tapper, Ah Chun, whose sweetheart is a landit food-carrier.

In the play she tries to persuade her boy to give up working for the Communists and surrender to the Police. "Those devils," she calls the bandits on stage. "Those fellows I never imagined they could be so hateful. They claim to fight for the betterment of the common lot and they claim to liberate us. Certainly their words are sweeter than sugar, but their actions show them to be brutes. We have been deceived by them all right."

"Bloody Revenge" was a huge success. It went on tour all over the State. It was performed in villages and towns, in halls and the open air, on grass and on makeshift stages. Later, a specially-adapted version was broadcast over Radio Malaya. At their first attempt, the former Communists—as all the cast and producers were—had done dramatically well.

Now Married

LEE was sent south to Johore to help with similar drama productions there. There were more plays, more performances, more tours.

In Johore she met and was married to 43-year-old Ho Kei, another former Communist who was working for the Information Services too. In 1948 he had been working in the headquarters office of a Singapore general labourers' trade union. When the Emergency came he fled to the jungle for fear of arrest. He came out and surrendered just before Christmas, 1950. Why?

"When I went into the jungle," he said, "I thought the Communists would treat everyone equally. But they didn't. Later I read what was really happening in the country in newspapers and Government leaflets too. So I came out."

Now they are living in Johore and have an adopted child.

ARTIE'S HEADLINE



"Well, Grannie, what did you think of Marlene Dietrich?"

TELESCOPES AMONG WILD DAFFODILS

By Peter Lovegrove

HERSTMONCEUX Castle, that handsome mediaeval defensive fortress and luxurious brick mansion which lies in a hollow in the heart of the lovely, sleepy East Sussex countryside, has taken on a new lease of life. It has become the new home of the Royal Observatory, driven from Greenwich by Industrial London's appalling smoke pollution.

Built on the site of a Norman manor-house in 1440 by one of the heroes of Agincourt who became Henry VI's Treasurer, Sir Roger de Flennes, the picturesque square castle, with its crenellated towers, overhanging battlements and embrasures for bowmen, moat and cloisters, drawbridge and machicolated gatehouse, long enjoyed the reputation of being the largest private house in the United Kingdom and the finest example of English domestic architecture of the 15th Century.

In its heyday it contained as many windows as there are days in the year, 52 chimneys, one for each Sunday—and two ghosts.

SPECTRE

ONE was supposed to be the spectre of Grace Naylor, a beautiful heiress who was starved to death in the Lady's Bower at the age of 21. The other was a nine-foot giant who strode through the oak-panelled hall and along the turrets and battlements beating a drum.

Some said he was the ghost of a former owner trying to frighten away the suitors of his widow. Others, more prosaic, attributed the fearsome roll of drums to a live French gardener, who took this means of scaring villagers and excise men while his smuggling confederates landed contraband goods from France at Pevensey Bay.

If these apparitions ever did, or still exist, they have been careful not to challenge the star-gazing scientists who are accustomed to penetrate millions of miles into space. Grace Naylor would find her Lady's Bower

occupied by the records office of the Observatory's solar department, while the Drummer's Hall is being converted into a bedroom for distinguished scientific visitors.

And the ghosts themselves would no doubt be startled to find strange dome-shaped buildings growing steadily among the wild daffodils and bluebells of the beautifully-wooded park.

GRADUAL

IT was the almost perpetual industrial haze and corroding sulphur dioxide fumes from London chimneys and exhausts that drove the Royal Observatory from Greenwich to the clear skies of the East Sussex countryside just over a year ago.

The move is gradual. The first stage—incorporating

the administrative departments, the sections producing the navigation and air almanacs, dealing with Navy's watches and clocks, and which record and measure sunspots—has just been completed. Within two years, the lighter telescopes which help to determine time, and the time-signalling section will be in operation there. But we have to wait until late 1957 before the new giant telescope, second only to the USA's Mount Palomar instrument, is ready.

the new telescope will have a mirror of 100 inches in diameter, and cost nearly half a million pounds.

The 5 1/2-ton disc of glass, a gift of the trustees of the U.S. McGregor Fund for scientific advancement, is now being ground and shaped in Newcastle. With it, the Observatory may well fathom the mysteries of the countless shadowy nebulae fantastic distances away which are believed to be star-universes.

COINCIDENCE

Named after Sir Isaac Newton, the world's greatest scientific genius, who three centuries ago perfected the invention of a concave reflecting mirror called a speculum, which gathers in millions of light waves and reflects them into a smaller plane mirror placed at an angle to it, the

THE Royal Observatory was founded by Charles the Second in 1675 on £520 allotted from the sale of spoilt gunpowder. And by a curious coincidence, Herstmonceux belonged in the 17th century to Lord Dacre, whose son married one of the natural daughters of the Merry Monarch and was created Earl of Sussex.

ANOTHER SEA CHALLENGE TO BRITISH SUPREMACY

A NEW challenge to British supremacy on the North Atlantic shipping lanes.

M. Jean Marie, chairman of the French Line, on arrival in New York, announces that France is planning two liners for the New York-Le Havre run.

One would be 55,000 tons with a 2,000-passenger capacity and a speed of 31 knots. The second, a 40,000-tonner, would have a speed of 25 knots.

But the Queen Elizabeth and the Queen Mary are bigger and faster. The Q.E. 83,075 tons, and the Q.M. 81,231 tons, both carry about 2,200 passengers at an average of 30 knots.

A WOMAN whose husband rides her purse can now call the police and have him charged with stealing. The same goes for a man whose wife ditches anything from him.

The Brooklyn Appellate Court decided this: It reversed a lower court ruling that husbands and wives cannot steal from each other due to their interest in each other's property.

AMERICA COLUMN
from
NEWELL ROGERS

Says the higher court: "The law must move with the times."

HELICOPTERS are cutting mail deliveries between New York and Los Angeles, 3,000 miles apart, by 18 hours. The "Whirlybirds" get postbags out to airlines speedily from central post offices.

NEWEST GADGET—a light attachment to the telephone, in case you're phoning in the dark. When you lift the receiver it sends a glow over the numbers.

TRUE British Gentleman is the subject of an article by author John Master, ex-Indian Army brigadier. He says gentlemen are made not by wealth, education, or even birth—but by institutions, namely the Royal Navy, certain small London clubs, and one or two regiments of the British Army. He adds: "A gentleman's honour is believed in by one and all until he is removed from the list."

Dartmoor for the second time. The first time it was a ghostly mistake.

SHY, wealthy Greta Garbo, ex-queen of Hollywood, has turned down an offer of 25,000 dollars to appear for a few minutes on TV.

WRITES Mrs Dorothy Schiff, proprietor of the New York Post, after she visited the Senate investigation of the row between the U.S. Army and Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin:

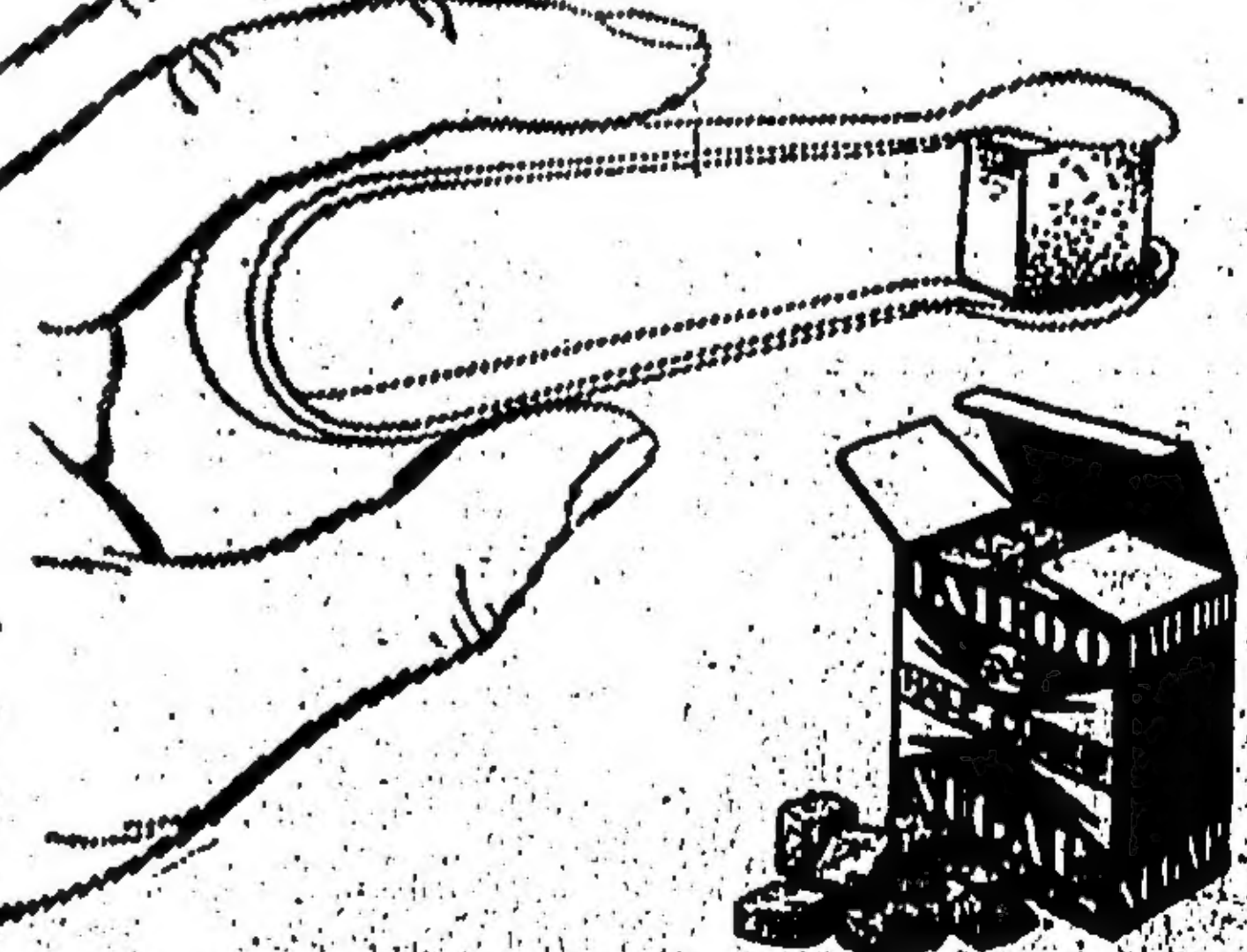
"What terrible bond can lock a clever and personable young man like Roy Cohn (McCarthy's aide) in an unholy alliance with low-blow Joe, the belching baboon from Wisconsin?"

"I did not seek an introduction to McCarthy. This might have entailed shaking hands with the monster, and—ugh—I'd hate to touch the loathsome creature wouldn't you?"

IN Little Rock, Arkansas, a grocer's assistant ran down the main street shouting to a man ahead: "Hey, you're dropping dollar bills behind you." But the man just ran faster. So the assistant picked up the bills and returned to the shop and they, and others, had been stolen from the till.

"One Lump-or Two?"

... make sure it's
TAIKOO!



TAIKOO SUGAR
Half Cubes
obtainable from all shops and stores

STORYBOOK TEST MATCH DEBUT FOR YORKSHIRE'S BOB APPELYARD

Nottingham, July 1.

England's Bob Appleyard, 30-year-old Yorkshire medium, paced bowler, had a storybook debut in Test cricket here today in taking five Pakistan wickets for 61 runs.

He was primarily responsible for Pakistan being dismissed by the tea interval for 157. And this was on a good batsman's wicket. England was 121 for two wickets at the close and apparently in a commanding position. This is the second encounter in the series, the first having been drawn.

Brought on by David Sheppard, England's new captain, when Pakistan were 37 for one, Appleyard transformed the game by dismissing Hanif Mohammad, Maqsood Ahmed, Waqar Hussain and Imtiaz Ahmed at a personal cost of only six runs.

This was achieved by a subtle variation of pace, spin and swing, allied to a perfect control of length and direction.

Few bowlers have had a better Test debut. It had particular drama, since Appleyard only returned to first class cricket this season after a two years' absence caused by a lung complaint.

Hanif Mohammad was the most impressive of the Pakistan batsmen, playing some splendid strokes before falling to Appleyard for 19. Abdul Hafeez Kardar, the team's captain, played a four innings of 28, but could not retrieve the Pakistan position.

Seventeen-year-old Khalid Hassan, the youngest Test cricketer, was given a generous reception by the crowd of about 15,000 and made some bold strokes before the guile of Appleyard triumphed.

Sheppard set his side a good example in the field and took a neat catch.

When England batted, Simpson was more aggressive than his captain. But neither looked in any real trouble and took the score to 99 before Sheppard was well caught by wicketkeeper Imtiaz Ahmed on the leg side.

May dragged the ball on to his wicket before scoring, but at the close England were only 30

behind with eight wickets standing.

Simpson, on his home ground, has so far hit six fours in his undefeated 70.—*Reuter*.

COULD BE HIT

Appleyard's final figures in his memorable first Test were five for 61. The later Pakistan batsmen, although they failed to stay long, at least showed that the ball could be hit.

At the fall of Kardar's wicket, Mohammad Aslam joined Ghazal but they added only 10 runs to take the score to 121 before an extra fast ball from Sheppard removed Ghazal's off stump.

This brought in 16-year-old Khalid Hassan, the youngest cricketer to play in a Test match and the crowd gave him an encouraging welcome. The England players applauded when he got off the mark with a single.

In the next over Khalid struck Bedser firmly to the mid-wicket boundary and when Appleyard replaced Statham he repeated the stroke. With the next ball, however, he skied a catch wide mid-on.

A brilliant bowling spell of four wickets for six runs by Yorkshire's Bob Appleyard had Pakistan in dire straits before lunch.

Appleyard, making a return to cricket this year after an absence of two seasons through a serious chest complaint, took a wicket with his second ball in Test cricket and went on to demolish the leading batsmen.

With a clever mixture of in-swingers and off-breaks, and varying his pace deceptively, Appleyard had an almost unplayable spell of four wickets for six runs in four overs and three balls.

His final pre-lunch figures were eight overs, four maidens, 14 runs and four wickets. Going in at 37, he changed Pakistan's score from 37 for one to 68 for five. Brian Statham had broken the opening partnership, bowling Ahmadullah at 26. After bowling for an hour he was relieved by Appleyard who immediately dropped on a tantalizing spot, which made the batsmen uncertain whether to go forward or back.

The second ball plainly faster than the first, whipped back from the off and had Hanif Mohammad plainly leg before at 37. Maqsood Ahmed turned Appleyard to fine leg for four in the same over but six runs later a faster ball which cut away from leg, struck the edge of Maqsood's bat and flew into the wicket-keeper's hands.

Appleyard had then taken two wickets for six runs in 14 balls. With the first ball of his fourth over he wrecked Waqar's wicket with a ball which whipped back from the off and with the third ball of his fifth over an off-break moved considerably and took Imtiaz Ahmed's off stump. This gave him four for six.

OVERSHADOWED

It was medium pace bowling of the finest class. Meanwhile, Alec Bedser was overshadowed for once. But he totted manfully at the other end for 75 minutes and conceded only 12 runs in 11 overs.

Pakistan lost two more wickets, both to Bedser in the first hour after lunch. In his second over after the interval, Bedser trapped Fazal with an in-swinging. The batsman played to short fine leg where Sheppard made a good diving catch. Play became static for a while both Ghazal and Kardar carefully watching the bowling of Bedser and Appleyard. However, Kardar was playing confidently and it was a surprise when he hit across a ball from Bedser at 111 to give a catch to mid-off.

Pakistan won the toss and Captain Abdul Hafeez Kardar did not hesitate to bat against England.

The pitch was in perfect condition, but the weather was dull and the gathering dark clouds presented a threat to a full day's play.

Teams: England—D. Sheppard, R. Simpson, P. May, D. Compton, J. C. Bravington, F. Bailey, G. Evans, J. Wardle, A. Bedser, B. Statham, R. Appleyard.

Pakistan: Hanif Mohammad, Ahmadullah, Waqar Hussain, Maqsood Ahmed, Imtiaz Ahmed, A. Kardar, Fazal Mahmood, M. Ghazal, Mohammad Aslam, Khalid Hassan, Khan Mohammad.

THE SCOREBOARD

Pakistan 1st Innings				
Alimuddin, b Statham	4			
Hanif Mohammad, lbw, b Appleyard	19			
Waqar Hussain, b Appleyard	7			
Maqsood Ahmed, c Evans, b Appleyard	8			
Imtiaz Ahmed, b Appleyard	11			
F. H. Kardar, c Compton, b Bedser	28			
Fazal Mahmood, c Sheppard, b Bedser	14			
M. E. Ghazal, b Statham	10			
Mohammad Aslam, b Wardle	10			
Khalid Hassan, b Appleyard	9			
Khan Mohammad, not out	13			
Extras	11			
Total	157			

Fall of wickets: 1/26, 2/37, 3/43, 4/50, 5/55, 6/60, 7/111, 8/121, 9/128, 10/137.

Bowling				
Bedser	21	8	30	2
Statham	19	3	38	2
Appleyard	17	5	61	5
Bailey	3	0	19	0
Wardle	6	3	9	1
Byes	9	leg	byes	1, no ball
(Statham) 1				

England 1st Innings
Sheppard, c Imtiaz Ahmed, b Khan Mohammad, 37
Compton, not out, 79
May, b Khan Mohammad, 10
Bailey, not out, 10
Extras 10
Total (for two) 121

Bowling				
Fazal	10	4	28	0
Mohammad	12	2	31	0
Khan	10	3	24	0
Kardar	7	3	24	0
Khalid	7	1	10	0
Hanif	7	1	10	0
Extras	10			

A KICK IN IT



A high kick by Rex Hartwig during his match against Edwin Tsai of Hongkong in the men's singles of the All-England Tennis Championships at Wimbledon. Hartwig won in three straight sets—6-1, 7-5, 6-3.—*Reuterphoto*.

THE BLOOD-LETTING WAS ALMOST BESTIAL

Ezzard Charles Has Proved Beyond Doubt That He's A Game Fighter

New York, July 1.

An iron man and an iron heart, changed the fight world's opinion of two men. For Rocky Marciano, still Heavyweight Champion of the World, it ended in the negative all questions as to whether he was the "new Dempsey."

For Ezzard Charles, again a beaten challenger, it ended a long-held theory that he did not have it when the going was rough.

Those two facts were proved beyond doubt in the chilly blackness of the Yankee Stadium on June 17 as these two men fought one of the bloodiest and one of the best fights of all time. It was not a boxing bout but a brutal, almost bestial blood-letting which had you praying for the end.

And it was Charles—the loser—who emerged the hero. From the sixth round on, Marciano took charge with a pounding, ripping attack which proved that while he may not have the punch of a Dempsey he has one of the most inexhaustible bodies in ring annals.

He hit Charles with everything he had, powerful drives flush on the jaw and scorching shots to the body which smacked home with a sound of a mallet in an abattoir.

GROTESQUE MASH

Ezzard's face was a grotesque, twisted mask. Blood dripped from the corner of his right eye and from a gash and mouth, mingling with the steadily dripping sweat from a slash over Marciano's left eye and the claret from his nose.

There was a bulging lump, like a tremendous plug of chewing tobacco, on Ezzard's forehead where a blood vessel had broken on the inside, and Ezzard's puffed lips were matched by the swelling which almost closed his left eye.

You winced in the safety of your seat as these relentless warriors flailed hammer and again in a terrible tattoo against that battered face through those last five frightening rounds. No man, you felt, could stand such punishment from this muscular Marcel, rated as the greatest puncher since the immortal Dempsey. But Ezzard did.

The two other members of Northern Ireland's athletic team are javelin thrower Dick Miller, who threw over 220 feet last year, and hammer thrower J. Lally.

Mr. Devlin is one of three swimmers selected. He will compete in the 110 Yards Stroke. The others are D. Fletcher, who will swim the 220 Yards Breast Stroke and D. Lavery, who will swim the 1,650 Yards Free Style (Empire Games equivalent of the 1,500 Metres).

P. T. Watson and T. Rossington will represent Northern Ireland in the lawn bowls competitions.

Gothenburg, July 2. Australian John Landy, the fastest miller in the world, last night failed to better his own world's best time of 3 minutes 41.8 seconds for 1,500 metres.

He clocked 3 minutes 49.2 seconds.—*Reuter*.

The Vital Question Is: Will Hutton Be Doing Himself Justice?

Says ARCHIE QUICK

Coincidental with the news that Len Hutton has neuritis, and may be out of cricket for two weeks—that includes the Second Test against Pakistan and maybe the Third—came a brilliant century by David Sheppard at Hove for Sussex against Gloucester. This immediately set wagging the tongues of the gossips who said that Sheppard was the ready-made successor to Hutton and a possible candidate for the captaincy in Australia next winter.

It would be a remarkable turn of events if this happened for Sheppard gave up the captaincy of Sussex to Herbert Duggart in order to study for the ministry. Although he led Sussex into second position last summer, he has decided to retire from regular big cricket and study for Holy Orders. Sussex have not been quite the same without him.

The suggestion that he should captain England, though, was a bolt from the blue, even though he did tour Australia with the MCC side there. The natural successor to Hutton is undoubtedly Trevor Bailey.

The Essex man has won his Test spurs with bat and ball and there should be no question of his not taking over as skipper of England although he does not act in that capacity for his county. Doug Insole is the Essex captain.

Bailey is the one amateur who has been able to command a regular place in his country's eleven since the War and he has played admirably at home, in the West Indies and in Australia.

I spoke to Sheppard after his century at Hove and he said: "I am determined to carry out the wishes of my mother and study for the Church, but if by any chance I was offered the captaincy of England that I could not refuse, and I would postpone my studies. But I really think Trevor Bailey is the man for the job. Then there is Reg Simpson. He captains Nottingham and is a more regular Test player than I am. I could not, however, turn down such a great honour."

Hutton's neuritis in the back and neck is, I understand, actually nervous strain, and there can be little doubt that it is the aftermath of his trying experiences in the West Indies.

The captaincy has affected his batting, for in fifteen completed innings this season he has scored only a little over 300 runs, and those in most sketchy fashion.

The big question appears to be: Will Hutton do himself and England justice as a vital opening bat in Australia next winter if he continues to lead the side. He would not mind being supplanted.

SOLE TOPIC

What do they talk about in cricket dressing rooms these wet summer days? Almost the sole topic is the trip to Australia and who should make it. Surprisingly, many professionals want a bigger amateur element in the game and would not at all sorry to see Len Hutton superseded by an unpaid player. It would be better for his individual game, they think, and it would be a make for brighter cricket.

Said Derek Shackleton, the Hampshire all-rounder: "We have had the same skipper since the War, (Desmond Fager)—the

Then came the day when we were shocked at a first-ever defeat by Hungary. (Rex Sutton and his father set about devising a strategy to circumvent the wizards of Budapest whose water polo skill bore a remarkable resemblance to the present day play of the Hungarian footballers.)

Very much like the style of the 'Spurs' of a year or so ago the ball moved from goalkeeper to forwards in one flowing movement, the ball having been passed on before the tackle could be made.

The Suttons' plan was to play only one roving forward, and the remainder to pack back into defence and block the Hungarian's attempts to shoot at goal. When the ball came into the defenders' possession it was slung first time to the solitary forward and he got four goals by these breakaway methods. Shades of the Arsenal.

Now my friend's contention is that football and water polo are closely allied and his idea is that a modified Sutton scheme could be applied to our International Soccer tactics with some success.

Not necessarily the playing of only one forward but a defence in depth, to prevent those Hungarian break-through down the middle and on the wings. Something has got to be done to plug the gap.

Reg Sutton is still among us and, as a long shot, why should not the Football Association ask him to explain his strategy to them.

After all, it worked on an international level against an all-conquering Hungarian side, and currently in football we do need a policy of play at a time when we apparently have no policy at all.

Water polo, by the way, is a booming sport. The Amateur Swimming Association tells me that more players than ever are playing the game. England are favourites to win at the Vancouver Empire Games, but strong opposition will be provided by Scotland.

The miniature football team, basketball and table tennis team of the South China Morning Post Sports Association will pay a visit to Macao over the weekend.

Over 30 players, including officials, led by Mr. Au Yeung Ping, Hon. Secretary of the Sports Association, will make the trip.

Middlesex Take First Innings Points From Warwickshire

London, July 1.

A magnificent second wicket stand of 324 in five and a half hours by Sid Brown and Bill Edrich helped Middlesex gain first innings points over the County Championship leaders, Warwickshire, today.

Middlesex, who are second in the table, got off to a bad start in chasing Warwickshire's total of 358. They lost Robertson to the second ball of the day. But Edrich was at his best. He opened confidently and with polished strokes all round the wicket reached his century in 215 minutes.

Brown was the first to go and his 148 included 18 fours.

Edrich, fourth out at 355, hit 20 fours in his 195, which occupied five hours 55 minutes.

Middlesex had a lead of 20 runs with six wickets left at the close.

There was a thrilling fight for first innings lead which Yorkshire eventually won by five runs against Northamptonshire. The last five Northants wickets fell for 42 runs after the new ball had been taken.

Fred Trueman was almost entirely responsible, taking four of the last five wickets, while 11 were hit off him. He finished with five for 63. Yorkshire led by 208 runs with four second innings wickets in hand at the close.

Two matches were finished today. Derbyshire beating Kent by seven wickets and Gloucestershire defeating Worcestershire, the only County without a win, by an innings and 15 runs.

It was Derbyshire's third victory in succession and their sixth this season.

Kent's batting failure represented another triumph for Derbyshire's pace attack, notably Jackson, who took six for 40. Kent were all out for 118.

In the previous two games Derbyshire dismissed Gloucestershire for 55 and Lancashire for 81.

Worcestershire failed against Gloucestershire's spin bowlers on a tricky pitch at Bristol and were all out for 118 in just over two hours.

The Worcestershire collapse was brought about by the off-breaks of J. Mortimore, who bowled with deadly accuracy to take six wickets for 14 runs in eight overs.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES.
At Bristol: Gloucester beat Worcestershire by an innings and 15 runs. Worcestershire 123 and 118 (Mortimore six for 14). Gloucestershire 250 for seven declared (Young 102, Milton 84).

At Cheltenham: Derbyshire beat Kent by seven wickets. Derbyshire 215 (Pattinson four for 39) and 48 for three. Kent 141 and 118 (Jackson six for 40). Derbyshire 215 (Pattinson four for 39) and 48 for three.

At Hove: Sussex 222 for five declared, Cambridge Uni-

Good Neighbour Shield Match

The following are the results of the second match of the Good Neighbour Shield match between Filipino Club and U.S.R.C. played at the Filipino Club yesterday.

L. M. Neves, A. J. Coelho, F. Tan, J. A. Neves (Filipino Club) beat A. McKenzie, B. Van-Balden, N. Hied-Baker, L. G. Cogrove 20-19.

M. T. Nunes, M. A. Rahman, D. M. Rosario, Dr. V. N. Almeida (Filipino Club) lost to R. Trull, T. Curran, C. Ingleson, D. L. Edwards 41-23.

C. M. Funes, I. S. Castro, L. A. Funes, H. A. V. Ribeiro (Filipino Club) lost to G. B. Good, J. M. Eddy, M. Eddy, A. Eddy 22-11.

THE GAMEOOLS

(NOW IN AMERICA)

WIMBLEDON SINGLES FINALIST



Australia's Ken Rosewall, who is to meet Jaroslav Drobny in the men's singles final today, in action at Wimbledon.—Reuterphoto.

Array Of Sparkling New Sports Structures Being Completed At Vancouver

Vancouver, July 1. Good progress is being made to complete an array of sparkling new sports structures that will house the 1954 British Empire and Commonwealth Games, July 30 to August 7, according to Games officials.

Over \$2,500,000 will have been poured into the green-bottomed swimming pool, cedar cycling track and Canada's largest stadium when the last nail is hammered home and the last form poured.

The money has been raised in various ways. Public donations and "special event" days have led the field. Advance ticket sales and government and civic grants also aided the closely-budgeted building programme.

FLURRY OF BUILDING

The flurry of building has been going on for over a year, a race against time and adverse weather conditions. Public policy and lack of funds, in a supreme effort to finish before the opening day of the world's second largest athletic event.

The Central Building Committee was split into three parts, one each to supervise the

stadium, the cycling track and the swimming pool.

The committee reported that, despite worries in some quarters, the programme will be finished in ample time.

The shining facilities will serve permanently in the field of sports after the Games and local enthusiasts hail them as much needed improvements.

The modern, sprawling stadium will play a particularly important role in local sports, starting this autumn with the opening game of the 1954 Western Inter-Provincial Football Union season.

The British Columbia Lions, newest team to enter the five-team Grid League, will be able to host the newest and most modern home in the League.

The glittering swimming pool graces the inner campus of the University of British Columbia. Its spiral diving platform and finely-tinted tiles blending architecturally with its neighbouring structure, the War Memorial Gym, both modern in every sense of the word.

Olympic specifications pool will have a value of \$300,000 when the first water rushes into it. Site of the pool was the subject of much heated discussion in the initial stages, but a compromise agreement settled UBC as the most beneficial site to all once the Games were over.

Meanwhile, work on the cycling track went ahead without a murmur of disapproval from any faction and, except for final seating arrangements, the 250-metre track is completed.

League Baseball Fixtures For July And August

The following are the complete 1954 Baseball League fixtures for games to be played in the King's Park. It has been decided that one game should be played on Saturday afternoons and two on Sundays—one to commence at 10 a.m. and the other in the afternoon at 2:30 p.m.

July 2—Overseas v Warriors (4:30 p.m.); July 4—Rebels v Saints (10 a.m.); Angels v C.A.A. (2:30 p.m.); July 10—C.A.A. v Warriors (4:30 p.m.); July 11—Braves v Patriots (10 a.m.); Angels v Saints (2:30 p.m.); July 12—Braves v Patriots (10 a.m.); C.A.A. v Saints (2:30 p.m.); July 14—Angels v Rebels (4:30 p.m.); July 15—C.A.A. v Warriors (10 a.m.); Overseas v Rebels (2:30 p.m.); August 1—Angels v Braves (10 a.m.); Patriots v Warriors (4:30 p.m.); August 7—Angels v Patriots (10 a.m.); C.A.A. v Rebels (2:30 p.m.); August 14—Rebels v Warriors (10 a.m.); Saints v Patriots (4:30 p.m.); August 15—Braves v Patriots (10 a.m.); Angels v Overseas (2:30 p.m.); August 16—Overseas v Rebels (4:30 p.m.).

Careless Punters

London, July 1. The British Greyhound Racing Association said that it was holding over a quarter of a million pounds in tote winnings left unclaimed on race-tracks by punters since 1950.—China Mail Special.

CLEMENT JONES' Film Shop

HOLLYWOOD IS ONCE AGAIN SEARCHING FOR EXOTIC AND DESIRABLE ALIENS

The current influx of foreign stars, especially the Italian girls, means Hollywood's picture industry and the public alike are undergoing a change.

They apparently are through with mooning around over the so-called "whole-some," sweet home-bred type of girl and are again beginning to make goo-goo eyes at exotic and desirable aliens.

This observation and commentary comes from Virginia Van Upp, producer and writer and herself a current prospective "buyer" on the international beauty mart. She now is casting "The Big Whizzer" which she will produce in Berlin for Republic release.

"Foreign stars are like sun-spots," Miss Van Upp said. "They come in cycles."

NO GIRL-NEXT-DOOR

So she isn't particularly alarmed about the film colony's present excitement over the beautiful foreign dishes. She remembers similar upheavals in the past, and although there was some grousing around by American stars at the time, some mighty box-office was washed up on our shores in the forms of stars like Pola Negri and Marlene Dietrich.

"It probably was Valentino who brought on the first great wave of foreign imports," Virginia suggested. "The stars were predominantly exotic and Latin, but this was followed a little later by a bumper crop of beautiful blonde foreign girls like Vilma Banky."

"These assault waves of exotic foreign stars have always alternated with periods in which the wholesome American girl reigned supreme as the dream girl of the collective U.S. male. This just seems to be the start of a period of eclipse for her."

Miss Van Upp said she plans to have top stars from several countries in "The Big Whizzer," including two top male names from Hollywood.

But there won't be a single girl-next-door in the whole picture," she promised.

COOL \$37 MILLION

That glint among super-colossal—"Gone With the Wind" has hit the circuit again and it's right up to date. MGM has fixed it so it can be shown on the wide-screen screens. Starting in Atlanta on May 21, this great Civil War movie has set the record for a run at Loew's State in New York and in other key cities on its fifth time around. The film's original release was in 1939.

Wiseacre laughed when David O. Selznick sank over \$4,000,000 into the production based on the late Margaret Mitchell novel.

Hollywood has always been known to spend with a lavish hand, but putting more than \$15,000,000 on a single film was a venture that made psychanalysts rub their hands with glee.

Today, few major productions are brought in for less than a million-and-a-half. "Gone With the Wind" cost about \$3,000,000 and "Greatest Show on Earth" something like \$7,000,000, it probably would cost around \$12,000,000 to duplicate "Wind" at today's prices.

When a West Coast movie sales executive dropped a preview of the picture that he anticipated a domestic gross of \$12,000,000, folks thought he had jumped his trolley. Up to the present, "GWTW" has grossed in excess of \$37,000,000. In actuality, it has passed the \$100,000,000 mark, and with an equal total abroad.

MANY HONOURS

It has now been shown in every country in the world with the exception of those behind the Iron Curtain, plus Holland and Denmark. The Dutch and the Danes likely will see it soon.

The world's record run was in Paris, where it played continuously for three years and 11 months—moving from theatre to theatre—but never stopping.

It played in two theatres in London simultaneously and just missed a four-year record by losing a total of eight times in San Francisco, and seven times in Montevideo, Uruguay.

In Vienna, it is in its 88th consecutive week, and has been showing for months in Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, and Düsseldorf, Germany.

"Gone With the Wind" enjoys the distinction of having won more honours than any motion picture produced before or since. With its 10 Academy "Oscars" it tops even the sensational current winner, "From Here to Eternity," by two awards.

If there were no class reason to see the picture, it would be the first time that a woman would be the first to see it. This is why great British actors who became so popular in America have been seen in their life in an American film.

World War II. He was at his best in "Gone With the Wind."

35TH BIRTHDAY

A famous movie prop celebrated its 35th birthday by serving as a perch for Gloria Grahame in a clinging satin gown.

The prop, a polished but scuffed old mahogany bar, was carted to stage 15 at Universal-International to be featured with Miss Grahame in a musical sequence of "The Tight Squeeze." Purchased from a bankrupt Los Angeles saloon in 1919, the bar has led a star-studded existence on the movie lot, appearing in almost 200 films. Some of its appearances helped create movie history.

It was kicked by Hoot Gibson's horse when the cowboy star rode through the saloon at the head of a posse in "The Calgary Kid." Marlene Dietrich cringed close to the bar while she watched John Wayne clean out a saloon full of tough guys in "The Spoilers."

Years later, Marlene returned to the bar to brawl with Una Merkel for a great scene in "Destiny Rides Again." This time, Jimmy Stewart loaned on the bar and watched the brawl.

FIELDS WANTED IT

The late W. C. Fields ogled Mae West at the bar in "My

Little Chickadee," and Tom Mix spilled a drink over its polished top to prove he was a non-drinker in "Death Valley Days."

Laura LaPlante and Norman Kerry pantomimed love for each other at the bar in the silent film, "Under Western Skies." After that the bar went sniffling on a Mississippi River side-wheeler in "Show Boat."

Ralph Bellamy and Randolph Scott began their screen careers in scenes at the historic bar. Jokey and Babe Sedgwick, famous stars of the silent era, once sat at it, as did William Desmond in "The Riddle Rider."

During its colourful career, the bar has shared scenes with Gary Cooper, Buck Jones, Leo Carrillo, Johnny Mack Brown, Milton Sills and Reginald Denry.

"Bill Fields loved that bar," a veteran crew member on the lot recalled. "I remember once when he made a deposit of 20 bucks on it with the prop department and the studio agreed he could buy it when his film career was over. Poor Bill's been gone for several years now, but that bar he loved is just as active in the movies as it has always been. 'Sure looks like he'll never get it.'"

Royal H.K. Defence Force Orders

Serial No. 26. Orders by Colonel L. T. Ride, CBE, ED, Commandant, Royal Hongkong Defence Force. Dated June 29, 1954.

Force Headquarters

INT UNIT—Tuesday July 6, 1954. HQ RHKDF 5.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes. Friday July 9, 1954. HQ RHKDF 5.30 p.m. Dress: Uniform. RECC UNIT—Wednesday July 7, 1954. HQ RHKDF 5.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes. HQ RHKDF 5.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes. HQ RHKDF 5.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes. HQ RHKDF 5.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes.

Hongkong Regiment

Duties—Orderly Officer of the Week—Lt. J. W. Kirk. Next for duty—Lt. J. W. Kirk. Next for duty—Lt. J. W. Kirk. Next for duty—Lt. J. W. Kirk.

Training—(a) Coy—Tuesday July 6, 1954. (b) Coy—Wednesday July 7, 1954. (c) Coy—Thursday July 8, 1954. (d) Coy—Friday July 9, 1954. (e) Coy—Saturday July 10, 1954. (f) Coy—Sunday July 11, 1954. (g) Coy—Monday July 12, 1954. (h) Coy—Tuesday July 13, 1954. (i) Coy—Wednesday July 14, 1954. (j) Coy—Thursday July 15, 1954. (k) Coy—Friday July 16, 1954. (l) Coy—Saturday July 17, 1954. (m) Coy—Sunday July 18, 1954. (n) Coy—Monday July 19, 1954. (o) Coy—Tuesday July 20, 1954. (p) Coy—Wednesday July 21, 1954. (q) Coy—Thursday July 22, 1954. (r) Coy—Friday July 23, 1954. (s) Coy—Saturday July 24, 1954. (t) Coy—Sunday July 25, 1954. (u) Coy—Monday July 26, 1954. (v) Coy—Tuesday July 27, 1954. (w) Coy—Wednesday July 28, 1954. (x) Coy—Thursday July 29, 1954. (y) Coy—Friday July 30, 1954. (z) Coy—Saturday July 31, 1954. (aa) Coy—Sunday August 1, 1954. (ab) Coy—Monday August 2, 1954. (ac) Coy—Tuesday August 3, 1954. (ad) Coy—Wednesday August 4, 1954. (ae) Coy—Thursday August 5, 1954. (af) Coy—Friday August 6, 1954. (ag) Coy—Saturday August 7, 1954. (ah) Coy—Sunday August 8, 1954. (ai) Coy—Monday August 9, 1954. (aj) Coy—Tuesday August 10, 1954. (ak) Coy—Wednesday August 11, 1954. (al) Coy—Thursday August 12, 1954. (am) Coy—Friday August 13, 1954. (an) Coy—Saturday August 14, 1954. (ao) Coy—Sunday August 15, 1954. (ap) Coy—Monday August 16, 1954. (aq) Coy—Tuesday August 17, 1954. (ar) Coy—Wednesday August 18, 1954. (as) Coy—Thursday August 19, 1954. (at) Coy—Friday August 20, 1954. (au) Coy—Saturday August 21, 1954. (av) Coy—Sunday August 22, 1954. (aw) Coy—Monday August 23, 1954. (ax) Coy—Tuesday August 24, 1954. (ay) Coy—Wednesday August 25, 1954. (az) Coy—Thursday August 26, 1954. (ba) Coy—Friday August 27, 1954. (bb) Coy—Saturday August 28, 1954. (bc) Coy—Sunday August 29, 1954. (bd) Coy—Monday August 30, 1954. (be) Coy—Tuesday August 31, 1954. (bf) Coy—Wednesday September 1, 1954. (bg) Coy—Thursday September 2, 1954. (bh) Coy—Friday September 3, 1954. (bi) Coy—Saturday September 4, 1954. (bj) Coy—Sunday September 5, 1954. (bk) Coy—Monday September 6, 1954. (bl) Coy—Tuesday September 7, 1954. (bm) Coy—Wednesday September 8, 1954. (bn) Coy—Thursday September 9, 1954. (bo) Coy—Friday September 10, 1954. (bp) Coy—Saturday September 11, 1954. (bq) Coy—Sunday September 12, 1954. (br) Coy—Monday September 13, 1954. (bs) Coy—Tuesday September 14, 1954. (bt) Coy—Wednesday September 15, 1954. (bu) Coy—Thursday September 16, 1954. (bv) Coy—Friday September 17, 1954. (bw) Coy—Saturday September 18, 1954. (bx) Coy—Sunday September 19, 1954. (by) Coy—Monday September 20, 1954. (bz) Coy—Tuesday September 21, 1954. (ca) Coy—Wednesday September 22, 1954. (cb) Coy—Thursday September 23, 1954. (cc) Coy—Friday September 24, 1954. (cd) Coy—Saturday September 25, 1954. (ce) Coy—Sunday September 26, 1954. (cf) Coy—Monday September 27, 1954. (cg) Coy—Tuesday September 28, 1954. (ch) Coy—Wednesday September 29, 1954. (ci) Coy—Thursday September 30, 1954. (cj) Coy—Friday October 1, 1954. (ck) Coy—Saturday October 2, 1954. (cl) Coy—Sunday October 3, 1954. (cm) Coy—Monday October 4, 1954. (cn) Coy—Tuesday October 5, 1954. (co) Coy—Wednesday October 6, 1954. (cp) Coy—Thursday October 7, 1954. (cq) Coy—Friday October 8, 1954. (cr) Coy—Saturday October 9, 1954. (cs) Coy—Sunday October 10, 1954. (ct) Coy—Monday October 11, 1954. (cu) Coy—Tuesday October 12, 1954. (cv) Coy—Wednesday October 13, 1954. (cw) Coy—Thursday October 14, 1954. (cx) Coy—Friday October 15, 1954. (cy) Coy—Saturday October 16, 1954. (cz) Coy—Sunday October 17, 1954. (da) Coy—Monday October 18, 1954. (db) Coy—Tuesday October 19, 1954. (dc) Coy—Wednesday October 20, 1954. (dd) Coy—Thursday October 21, 1954. (de) Coy—Friday October 22, 1954. (df) Coy—Saturday October 23, 1954. (dg) Coy—Sunday October 24, 1954. (dh) Coy—Monday October 25, 1954. (di) Coy—Tuesday October 26, 1954. (dj) Coy—Wednesday October 27, 1954. (dk) Coy—Thursday October 28, 1954. (dl) Coy—Friday October 29, 1954. (dm) Coy—Saturday October 30, 1954. (dn) Coy—Sunday October 31, 1954. (do) Coy—Monday November 1, 1954. (dp) Coy—Tuesday November 2, 1954. (dq) Coy—Wednesday November 3, 1954. (dr) Coy—Thursday November 4, 1954. (ds) Coy—Friday November 5, 1954. (dt) Coy—Saturday November 6, 1954. (du) Coy—Sunday November 7, 1954. (dv) Coy—Monday November 8, 1954. (dw) Coy—Tuesday November 9, 1954. (dx) Coy—Wednesday November 10, 1954. (dy) Coy—Thursday November 11, 1954. (dz) Coy—Friday November 12, 1954. (ea) Coy—Saturday November 13, 1954. (eb) Coy—Sunday November 14, 1954. (ec) Coy—Monday November 15, 1954. (ed) Coy—Tuesday November 16, 1954. (ee) Coy—Wednesday November 17, 1954. (ef) Coy—Thursday November 18, 1954. (eg) Coy—Friday November 19, 1954. (eh) Coy—Saturday November 20, 1954. (ei) Coy—Sunday November 21, 1954. (ej) Coy—Monday November 22, 1954. (ek) Coy—Tuesday November 23, 1954. (el) Coy—Wednesday November 24, 1954. (em) Coy—Thursday November 25, 1954. (en) Coy—Friday November 26, 1954. (eo) Coy—Saturday November 27, 1954. (ep) Coy—Sunday November 28, 1954. (eq) Coy—Monday November 29, 1954. (er) Coy—Tuesday November 30, 1954. (es) Coy—Wednesday December 1, 1954. (et) Coy—Thursday December 2, 1954. (eu) Coy—Friday December 3, 1954. (ev) Coy—Saturday December 4, 1954. (ew) Coy—Sunday December 5, 1954. (ex) Coy—Monday December 6, 1954. (ey) Coy—Tuesday December 7, 1954. (ez) Coy—Wednesday December 8, 1954. (fa) Coy—Thursday December 9, 1954. (fb) Coy—Friday December 10, 1954. (fc) Coy—Saturday December 11, 1954. (fd) Coy—Sunday December 12, 1954. (fe) Coy—Monday December 13, 1954. (ff) Coy—Tuesday December 14, 1954. (fg) Coy—Wednesday December 15, 1954. (fh) Coy—Thursday December 16, 1954. (fi) Coy—Friday December 17, 1954. (fj) Coy—Saturday December 18, 1954. (fk) Coy—Sunday December 19, 1954. (fl) Coy—Monday December 20, 1954. (fm) Coy—Tuesday December 21, 1954. (fn) Coy—Wednesday December 22, 1954. (fo) Coy—Thursday December 23, 1954. (fp) Coy—Friday December 24, 1954. (fq) Coy—Saturday December 25, 1954. (fr) Coy—Sunday December 26, 1954. (fs) Coy—Monday December 27, 1954. (ft) Coy—Tuesday December 28, 1954. (fu) Coy—Wednesday December 29, 1954. (fv) Coy—Thursday December 30, 1954. (fw) Coy—Friday December 31, 1954. (fx) Coy—Saturday January 1, 1955. (fy) Coy—Sunday January 2, 1955. (fz) Coy—Monday January 3, 1955. (ga) Coy—Tuesday January 4, 1955. (gb) Coy—Wednesday January 5, 1955. (gc) Coy—Thursday January 6, 1955. (gd) Coy—Friday January 7, 1955. (ge) Coy—Saturday January 8, 1955. (gf) Coy—Sunday January 9, 1955. (gg) Coy—Monday January 10, 1955. (gh) Coy—Tuesday January 11, 1955. (gi) Coy—Wednesday January 12, 1955. (gj) Coy—Thursday January 13, 1955. (gk) Coy—Friday January 14, 1955. (gl) Coy—Saturday January 15, 1955. (gm) Coy—Sunday January 16, 1955. (gn) Coy—Monday January 17, 1955. (go) Coy—Tuesday January 18, 1955. (gp) Coy—Wednesday January 19, 1955. (gq) Coy—Thursday January 20, 1955. (gr) Coy—Friday January 21, 1955. (gs) Coy—Saturday January 22, 1955. (gt) Coy—Sunday January 23, 1955. (gu) Coy—Monday January 24, 1955. (gv) Coy—Tuesday January 25, 1955. (gw) Coy—Wednesday January 26, 1955. (gx) Coy—Thursday January 27, 1955. (gy) Coy—Friday January 28, 1955. (gz) Coy—Saturday January 29, 1955. (ha) Coy—Sunday January 30, 1955. (hb) Coy—Monday January 31, 1955. (hc) Coy—Tuesday February 1, 1955. (hd) Coy—Wednesday February 2, 1955. (he) Coy—Thursday February 3, 1955. (hf) Coy—Friday February 4, 1955. (hg) Coy—Saturday February 5, 1955. (hh) Coy—Sunday February 6, 1955. (hi) Coy—Monday February 7, 1955. (hj) Coy—Tuesday February 8, 1955. (hk) Coy—Wednesday February 9, 1955. (hl) Coy—Thursday February 10, 1955. (hm) Coy—Friday February 11, 1955. (hn) Coy—Saturday February 12, 1955. (ho) Coy—Sunday February 13, 1955. (hp) Coy—Monday February 14, 1955. (hq) Coy—Tuesday February 15, 1955. (hr) Coy—Wednesday February 16, 1955. (hs) Coy—Thursday February 17, 1955. (ht) Coy—Friday February 18, 1955. (hu) Coy—Saturday February 19, 1955. (hv) Coy—Sunday February 20, 1955. (hw) Coy—Monday February 21, 1955. (hx) Coy—Tuesday February 22, 1955. (hy) Coy—Wednesday February 23, 1955. (hz) Coy—Thursday February 24, 1955. (ia) Coy—Friday February 25, 1955. (ib) Coy—Saturday February 26, 1955. (ic) Coy—Sunday February 27, 1955. (id) Coy—Monday February 28, 1955. (ie) Coy—Tuesday February 29, 1955. (if) Coy—Wednesday March 1, 1955. (ig) Coy—Thursday March 2, 1955. (ih) Coy—Friday March 3, 1955. (ii) Coy—Saturday March 4, 1955. (ij) Coy—Sunday March 5, 1955. (ik) Coy—Monday March 6, 1955. (il) Coy—Tuesday March 7, 1955. (im) Coy—Wednesday March 8, 1955. (in) Coy—Thursday March 9, 1955. (io) Coy—Friday March 10, 1955. (ip) Coy—Saturday March 11, 1955. (iq) Coy—Sunday March 12, 1955. (ir) Coy—Monday March 13, 1955. (is) Coy—Tuesday March 14, 1955. (it) Coy—Wednesday March 15, 1955. (iu) Coy—Thursday March 16, 1955. (iv) Coy—Friday March 17, 1955. (iw) Coy—Saturday March 18, 1955. (ix) Coy—Sunday March 19, 1955. (iy) Coy—Monday March 20, 1955. (iz) Coy—Tuesday March 21, 1955. (ja) Coy—Wednesday March 22, 1955. (jb) Coy—Thursday March 23, 1955. (jc) Coy—Friday March 24, 1955. (jd) Coy—Saturday March 25, 1955. (je) Coy—Sunday March 26, 1955. (jf) Coy—Monday March 27, 1955. (jg) Coy—Tuesday March 28, 1955. (jh) Coy—Wednesday March 29, 1955. (ji) Coy—Thursday March 30, 1955. (jj) Coy—Friday March 31, 1955. (jk) Coy—Saturday April 1, 1955. (jl) Coy—Sunday April 2, 1955. (jm) Coy—Monday April 3, 1955. (jn) Coy—Tuesday April 4, 1955. (jo) Coy—Wednesday April 5, 1955. (jp) Coy—Thursday April 6, 1955. (jq) Coy—Friday April 7, 1955. (jr) Coy—Saturday April 8, 1955. (js) Coy—Sunday April 9, 1955. (jt) Coy—Monday April 10, 1955. (ju) Coy—Tuesday April 11, 1955. (jv) Coy—Wednesday April 12, 1955. (jw) Coy—Thursday April 13, 1955. (jx) Coy—Friday April 14, 1955. (jy) Coy—Saturday April 15, 1955. (jz) Coy—Sunday April 16, 1955. (ka) Coy—Monday April 17, 1955. (kb) Coy—Tuesday April 18, 1955. (kc) Coy—Wednesday April 19, 1955. (kd) Coy—Thursday April 20, 1955. (ke) Coy—Friday April 21, 1955. (kf) Coy—Saturday April 22, 1955. (kg) Coy—Sunday April 23, 1955. (kh) Coy—Monday April 24, 1955. (ki) Coy—Tuesday April 25, 1955. (kj) Coy—Wednesday April 26, 1955. (kk) Coy—Thursday April 27, 1955. (kl) Coy—Friday April 28, 1955. (km) Coy—Saturday April 29, 1955. (kn) Coy—Sunday April 30, 1955. (ko) Coy—Monday May 1, 1955. (kp) Coy—Tuesday May 2, 1955. (kq) Coy—Wednesday May 3, 1955. (kr) Coy—Thursday May 4, 1955. (ks) Coy—Friday May 5, 1955. (kt) Coy—Saturday May 6, 1955. (ku) Coy—Sunday May 7, 1955. (kv) Coy—Monday May 8, 1955. (kw) Coy—Tuesday May 9, 1955. (kx) Coy—Wednesday May 10, 1955. (ky) Coy—Thursday May 11, 1955. (kz) Coy—Friday May 12, 1955. (la) Coy—Saturday May 13, 1955. (lb) Coy—Sunday May 14, 1955. (lc) Coy—Monday May 15, 1955. (ld) Coy—Tuesday May 16, 1955. (le) Coy—Wednesday May 17, 1955. (lf) Coy—Thursday May 18, 1955. (lg) Coy—Friday May 19, 1955. (lh) Coy—Saturday May 20, 1955. (li) Coy—Sunday May 21, 1955. (lj) Coy—Monday May 22, 1955. (lk) Coy—Tuesday May 23, 1955. (ll) Coy—Wednesday May 24, 1955. (lm) Coy—Thursday May 25, 1955. (ln) Coy—Friday May 26, 1955. (lo) Coy—Saturday May 27, 1955. (lp) Coy—Sunday May 28, 1955. (lq) Coy—Monday May 29, 1955. (lr) Coy—Tuesday May 30, 1955. (ls) Coy—Wednesday May 31, 1955. (lt) Coy—Thursday June 1, 1955. (lu) Coy—Friday June 2, 1955. (lv) Coy—Saturday June 3, 1955. (lv) Coy—Sunday June 4, 1955. (lw) Coy—Monday June 5, 1955. (lx) Coy—Tuesday June 6, 1955. (ly) Coy—Wednesday June 7, 1955. (lz) Coy—Thursday June 8, 1955. (ma) Coy—Friday June 9, 1955. (mb) Coy—Saturday June 10, 1955. (mc) Coy—Sunday June 11, 1955. (md) Coy—Monday June 12, 1955. (me) Coy—Tuesday June 13, 1955. (mf) Coy—Wednesday June 14, 1955. (mg) Coy—Thursday June 15, 1955. (mh) Coy—Friday June 16, 1955. (mi) Coy—Saturday June 17, 1955. (mj) Coy—Sunday June 18, 1955. (mk) Coy—Monday June 19, 1955. (ml) Coy—Tuesday June 20, 1955. (mm) Coy—Wednesday June 21, 1955. (mn) Coy—Thursday June 22, 1955. (mo) Coy—Friday June 23, 1955. (mp) Coy—Saturday June 24, 1955. (mq) Coy—Sunday June 25, 1955. (mr) Coy—Monday June 26, 1955. (ms) Coy—Tuesday June 27, 1955. (mt) Coy—Wednesday June 28, 1955. (mu) Coy—Thursday June 29, 1955. (mv) Coy—Friday June 30, 1955. (mw) Coy—Saturday July 1, 1955. (mx) Coy—Sunday July 2, 1955. (my) Coy—Monday July 3, 1955. (mz) Coy—Tuesday July 4, 1955. (na) Coy—Wednesday July 5, 1955. (nb) Coy—Thursday July 6, 1955. (nc) Coy—Friday July 7, 1955. (nd) Coy—Saturday July 8, 1955. (ne) Coy—Sunday July 9, 1955. (nf) Coy—Monday July 10, 1955. (ng) Coy—Tuesday July 11, 1955. (nh) Coy—Wednesday July 12, 1955. (ni) Coy—Thursday July 13, 1955. (nj) Coy—Friday July 14, 1955. (nk) Coy—Saturday July 15, 1955. (nl) Coy—Sunday July 16, 1955. (nm) Coy—Monday July 17, 1955. (nn) Coy—Tuesday July 18, 1955. (no) Coy—Wednesday July 19, 1955. (np) Coy—Thursday July 20, 1955. (nq) Coy—Friday July 21, 1955. (nr) Coy—Saturday July 22, 1955. (ns) Coy—Sunday July 23, 1955. (nt) Coy—Monday July 24, 1955. (nu) Coy—Tuesday July 25, 1955. (nv) Coy—Wednesday July 26, 1955. (nw) Coy—Thursday July 27, 1955. (nx) Coy—Friday July 28, 1955. (ny) Coy—Saturday July 29, 1955. (nz) Coy—Sunday July 30, 1955. (oa) Coy—Monday July 31, 1955. (ob) Coy—Tuesday August 1, 1955. (oc) Coy—Wednesday August 2, 1955. (od) Coy—Thursday August 3, 1955. (oe) Coy—Friday August 4, 1955. (of) Coy—Saturday August 5, 1955. (og) Coy—Sunday August 6, 1955. (oh) Coy—Monday August 7, 1955. (oi) Coy—Tuesday August 8, 1955. (oj) Coy—Wednesday August 9, 1955. (ok) Coy—Thursday August 10, 1955. (ol) Coy—Friday August 11, 1955. (om) Coy—Saturday August 12, 1955. (on) Coy—Sunday August 13, 1955. (oo) Coy—Monday August 14, 1955. (op) Coy—Tuesday August 15, 1955. (oq) Coy—Wednesday August 16, 1955. (or) Coy—Thursday August 17, 1955. (os) Coy—Friday August 18, 1955. (ot) Coy—Saturday August 19, 1955. (ou) Coy—Sunday August 20, 1955. (ov) Coy—Monday August 21, 1955. (ow) Coy—Tuesday August 22, 1955. (ox) Coy—Wednesday August 23, 1955. (oy) Coy—Thursday August 24, 1955. (oz) Coy—Friday August 25, 1955. (pa) Coy—Saturday August 26, 1955. (pb) Coy—Sunday August 27, 1955. (pc) Coy—Monday August 28, 1955. (pd) Coy—Tuesday August 29, 1955. (pe) Coy—Wednesday August 30, 1955. (pf)

P&O B.I.E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CANTON"	25th June	25th July
"CANTON"	21st July	23rd August
"CORFU"	15th August	20th September

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CANTON"	21st July	21st August
"CANTON"	27th August	27th September
"CORFU"	21st September	21st October

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"COROMANDEL"	25th July	25th August
"TRESILLIAN"	21st July	21st August
"BOUDAN"	15th July	15th August

Homewards: Loading for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"COROMANDEL"	25th July	25th August
"TRESILLIAN"	21st July	21st August
"BOUDAN"	15th July	15th August

With liberty to call at Belawan before or after arrival at Port and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"WARORA"	due 18th July	from Japan	
	sails 20th July	for Singapore, Hongkong & Canton	
"SANTHA"	due 20th July	from Japan	

P. & O.B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OZARDA"	due 18th July	from Japan
	due 25th July	for Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kuwait direct, Ormuz, P. O. Port via Bombay

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"EASTERN"	due 9th July	from Japan
	due 16th July	for Sandakan, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide
"NELLORE"	due 13th July	from Australia
	due 16th July	for Japan
"NELLORE"	due 1st Aug.	for Sandakan, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

OF HONG KONG LTD.

Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOON)

Price, 20 cents per copy, Saturday 30 cents.

Subscription: \$5.00 per month.

Postage: China and Macao \$2.00 per month, U.K. and other countries \$7.00 per month.

News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary.

Telephone: 2611 (3 Lines).

Kowloon Office: Salisbury Road, Telephone: 2512

Classified Advertisements

20 WORDS \$4.00 for 1 DAY PREPAID

ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS \$1.50 PER DAY

10 cents PER WORD OVER 20

Births, Deaths, Marriages, Personal \$5.00 per insertion not exceeding 25 words, 25 cents each additional word

ALTERNATE INSERTIONS 10% EXTRA

If not prepaid a booking fee of 50 cents is charged.

WANTED KNOWN

HOLLYWOOD Beauty Parlour, 14, Canton Road, Kowloon. Yellow, Brown, Black, \$2.00 per gram, \$4.00 per dozen, 40 cents each. Obtainable at "S. C. M. Post."

FOR SALE

COLUMBIA COPPERPLATE Copying, Veneer, Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Brown, Black, \$2.00 per gram, \$4.00 per dozen, 40 cents each. Obtainable at "S. C. M. Post."

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 53 Queen's Building Tel: 26631

FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

"VIET-NAM" sailing July 9th

"CAMBODGE" sailing Aug. 7th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

"MONKAY" sailing July 15th

"MEKONG" sailing Aug. 4th

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

MAGICIAN AGAINST MAGICIAN, AS THE HYPNOTIC BATTLE CONTINUES...

RISE-RISE-RISE! NO, YOU RISE!

BEAM SUDDENLY CAVES IN BEFORE MANDRAKE'S SUPERIOR POWER!

IT'S OVER-AND YOU WON! BUT-BUT WHAT A CRAZY BATTLE!

YES, WASN'T IT? BUT THERE WAS NO OTHER WAY, YOU CAN ONLY FIGHT MAGIC-WITH MAGIC.

TALK ABOUT MAGIC! Have you seen Admiral AIR CONDITIONERS AND REFRIGERATORS

FERD'NAND

By Milk

Couldn't be fresher! try Libby's FROZEN PEAS TODAY

NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller

BLACK MAGIC ASSORTED CHOCOLATES

JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins

...this situation calls for a San Miguel

Picking Daisies Is A Business Proposition

Washington, July 1.

Picking daisies is a purely business proposition for farm workers in Africa, Japan and Ecuador.

For this white-petalled flower with a yellow centre, known as pyrethrum, yields a potent insecticide.

Last year, the United States imported almost 8,000,000 lbs of dried blooms.

The fluid or powder extract from these is used for a score of things. Householders spray it to kill mosquitoes, flies and ants.

Cattlemen douse it on their herds. Sugar beet farmers spread it on their crops.

"Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium," as it is known botanically, was discovered centuries ago in Persia, where the flowers grow wild.

When the use of the powder spread to Europe, Yugoslavia became a chief source.

For a time, Japan gained a virtual monopoly of the product, but in the last 20 years, British East Africa and the Belgian Congo have also emerged as the leading growers.

ECUADOR'S EXPORTS Ecuador's initial exports in 1953 capped a 10-year research programme to develop pyrethrum as a major crop. India, Russia, and half a dozen Latin American nations have grown small quantities of it.

Pyrethrum was introduced into the United States about 1800. Attempts to grow the crop commercially in California, southern Colorado and eastern Pennsylvania failed because of excessive harvesting costs.

The plants bloom sparsely and the flowers must be picked by hand. They can be sun dried, but in most large scale operations, drying is done artificially.

Pyrethrum thrives in a warm, dry climate. Its average yield is 700-800 lbs of dried blossoms per acre. Oddly enough, although the flower is a deadly insecticide, it is not immune from insect attack in the field.

In 1949, the United States Department of Agriculture developed a chemical compound named allethrin which closely resembles pyrethrum. The new product, now being made by two American chemical companies, can be substituted for pyrethrum for some uses but it is not expected to displace it entirely.

Pyrethrum growers in Ecuador and in Africa have extensive research programmes aimed at increasing the plant's yield and strength. They plan to build extensive daisy fields to produce cheaply chemicals of bulk flowers.

China Mail Special.

Simpler Meals Wanted

Copenhagen, July 1.

Young South Jutland wives are campaigning against elaborate but traditional meals—especially at coffee time in the afternoon.

The traditional South Jutland coffee table contains no fewer than eleven sorts of cake—currant cake, Wiener cake, cut cake, jam roll, and two or three sorts of layer cake besides several sorts of homemade biscuits.

They cost about 21 kroner (22 shillings) for six persons and take over eight hours to prepare.

A simplified coffee menu is now being demonstrated at local food exhibitions. But the older farmers' wives still insist on eleven sorts of cake.—China Mail Special.

Risk That Spain May Become U.S. 'Colony'

Madrid, July 1.

The risk that Spain may become a "colony" of the United States as a result of the defence and aid agreements of 1953, is suggested by a Spanish Monarchist leader, the Duke of Maura, in a book entitled "Political Present and Future of Spain."

Only a few copies of the galley proofs have been circulated among friends of the Duke.

The Duke also argues that the present regime should be replaced by a Monarchy.

The book in its present form would have no chance of passing the State censorship necessary before it could be placed on sale in Spain, and the Duke himself says in the galley proofs: "This book will perhaps not be published until after my death."

Of the pact with the United States, the Duke writes: "The rising and powerful American imperialism is greatly flattered by having even if only temporarily, military bases on European soil."

"The Spanish Government, hedged in by economic difficulties, thought it indispensable to cede, in a profitable bargain, something of the good things still retained here."

"All the man-in-the-street can see is that such exchanges have over thousands of years initiated colonial exploitations, sometimes beneficial to both sides."

"The only positive fact is that an autocracy on its own exclusive authority has abolished the neutrality of Spain by the Spanish-American Pact."

The Duke considers that the danger of a third World War is negligible. "It is impossible even to imagine the Soviet Union under Malenkov attacking those Balkan neighbours who are free from the Soviet yoke and much less the idea of an attack on distant Spain," he declares.

As regards the Monarchy, he says: "The next move in Spain will have to be a change of regime."

If General Franco were to die, then the executive powers should be handed over to the rightful heir to the throne. But he should not be recognised as King of Spain until a free vote has been taken to decide the Constitutional issue—was done in the case of Umberto II of Italy."

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

The Duke, who was Minister of Labour for several months in 1931, criticises strongly the social legislation of the regime.

"The workers are the most pampered class in our country," he writes. "They are praised by writers and speakers who have only bitter and discourteous things to say of the other classes."

"The present squandering policy of the leaders of the nation in this respect has the risk that the spoiled workers will demand the moon."

The Duke is also preoccupied about the future of Spain's women.

"As recently as 1936, the middle class women formed the sentimental bulwark of the nation. But now economic difficulties, the foreign influence of books, cinema and radio and lack of parental control, threaten the early ruin of this bulwark."

PRESENT SPAIN

The Duke concludes his book with a reference to the present moment in Spain in terms of the immortal novel, Don Quixote, saying: "The island of Barataria, without ceasing to be an island, may also be converted into a colony."

The Duke of Maura is 75 years of age and is the elder son of the conservative statesman, Don Antonio Maura. The dukedom was conferred on him in 1930 in recognition of the services which his father rendered to the nation.

He followed the legal profession and became a prominent lawyer, was Member of Parliament from 1904 to 1914, and Labour Minister in the last Cabinet of King Alfonso in 1931.

The Duke has written various books on politics, including one critical of the dictatorship of General Primo. He belongs to the Royal Spanish Academy of Language and Royal Spanish Academy of History.—China Mail Special.

Japan's Estimate Of Demand For New Shipping

Tokyo, July 1.

The Japanese Ministry of Transportation has estimated demand for new ships during the 1954 financial year (April-March) at 890,000 gross tons, with shipbuilding capacity 550,000 to 650,000 tons.

The figure is expected to include 170,000 tons of ships to be built under the Government shipbuilding project; 150,000 tons for export and 70,000 tons for other ships, including those of the National Safety Board.

The Ministry disclosed that by March 1954 the number of workers employed at 23 major shipyards had decreased by 14 per cent to 66,833 from 73,509 in October 1951. There had also been a decline in temporary workers from 12,883 to 7,023 and in the number of contractors from 8,515 to 7,780 after a peak of 10,547 in April 1953.

Meanwhile, it is announced that two Japanese member firms of the European Freight Conference and the Mitsui Shipping Company, an outsider, will probably be competing with each other shortly on the European route.

The Mitsui Shipping Company has announced that ships of its east-bound round-the-world service will call at London. At present the service runs directly from Hamburg to Le Havre without calling at London.

The OSK and NYK are expected to add London as a port of call in their east-bound European services. Their once a month west-bound service includes London.—China Mail Special.

Rating Ordinance To Be Revised

An Ordinance amending the Rating Ordinance, Chapter 116 will shortly be introduced before the Legislative Council, it was announced in the Government Gazette today.

The objects and reasons of this Bill are as follows:

The main object of this Bill is to extend the method of determining rateable value in force at present in Hong Kong, Kowloon and New Territories to the remainder of the New Territories.

In its application to the New Territories (other than New Kowloon) the Rating Ordinance at present contains modifications, enacted in 1935, whereby only areas declared to be urban areas are rated. Buildings in these areas are classified according to their value, the annual rates charged being graded according to such classifications. It is considered that the development, particularly of the urbanised areas of the New Territories, is such that a uniform system of valuation should be applied.

Clause 19 repeals section 51 of the Ordinance with effect from the end of the financial year thus permitting the Governor in Council to order, under section 7 of the Ordinance, a valuation of the tenements in such parts of the Colony as he may direct. But clause 14 provides that rates charged in the New Territories (other than New Kowloon) shall be at lower percentages of rateable value than those at present applicable in Hong Kong, Kowloon and New Territories. Clause 16 provides that "agricultural land" shall not be rateable.

EXEMPTIONS

At present, under section 40 of the Ordinance, certain tenements are exempt from rates so long as they are not occupied in any way for gain or pecuniary profit, and it is also provided that any educational, charitable or welfare institution may be exempted from assessment by the Governor in Council. These provisions conflict with Government's policy to avoid hidden subsidies wherever possible; the situation frequently arises where for example a school may receive a direct cash subsidy from Government, and may in addition receive a hidden subsidy in being exempted from paying rates. It is proposed therefore to confine automatic exemption from rates to agricultural land, places of worship and Government premises, and to give the Governor in Council discretionary power to exempt in other suitable cases. A further justification of the proposed change is the provision under section 29 whereby a proportion of the rates payable in respect of water, this proportion being taken into account in the costing of the water undertaking.

The District Court Ordinance, 1953, transferred the summary jurisdiction of the Supreme

Court to the newly created District Court. Clause 13 amends section 28 to enable any point of law arising in a rating appeal to be referred for the consideration of the Supreme Court.

The opportunity is also being taken to clarify minor points in the Ordinance. The more important of these are as follows: the definition of the word "tenement," clause 2; the date from which the assessment of tenements liable to an interim valuation becomes effective, clause 11; the division of labour between the Commissioner of Rating and Valuation and the Accountant General in the matter of making refunds on rates under section 36, clause 16; and the delineation and describing in regulations of those parts of the Colony wherein a valuation of tenements may be ordered under section 7, thus enabling the annual order under that section published in the Gazette to be concise by making reference to these regulations.

New Situation In Indo-China

(Continued from Page 1)

throughout the country to terminate United States membership in that organization and our financial support to it," Mr. Knowland declared.

Mr. Knowland said: "For the moment, the free nations of the world seem to be faced with inertia. This is bound to encourage further Communist adventures in Asia or elsewhere. 'Where do we go from here? How many victories must be gained in Asia before the free world recognizes its danger?'

"Will the argument not be repeated to a dozen times that the danger of atomic destruction is not worth the risk of involvement in far off places?" he inquired. "Where is the line to be drawn? Is the American public to sit fully realize the grave consequences of the chain reaction now in progress only when future demands are made on us for Alaska and Hawaii?"

A State Department spokesman, Mr. Henry Stuydam, said "our Government is watching the situation in Indo-China carefully. We were not informed of French intentions but we assume that as the French plans unfold, we shall be informed of them."

Reports reaching Washington say that 32 Americans were in the withdrawal area in the Red River Delta. Seventeen are Government officials, one holds military rank, and the rest are missionaries.—Reuter.

Gets Benefit Of Doubt

A conviction against To Kam-hung, who was sentenced to nine months on a charge of receiving stolen property, was quashed by Mr Justice C. W. Reece, Puisse Judge, at the Appeal Court this morning, when appellant was given the benefit of the doubt.

COURT REJECTS APPEAL

An appeal against conviction by Cheung Ching-kai, who was bound over in \$250 for one year on a charge of causing malicious damage, was dismissed by Mr Justice C.W. Reece, Puisse Judge, at the Appeal Court this morning.

Mr Justice Reece said everything the appellant had said to the Magistrate and all he had told the Court this morning showed quite clearly that he had been very properly convicted.

Not satisfied with the Judge's ruling, the appellant remained in the dock demanding further audience and had to be led down to the cell by Prison warders.

In his appeal, the appellant said that the Kung Sheng Daily Press had labelled him and he had lodged complaints at various Government departments but was totally ignored. He said he was forced to commit the offence because they (the Hong Kong Government) had ignored his complaint. He added that before his committing the offence, he had informed the various departments, including the Police, of what he was going to do, but they did not stop him.

At this stage, the judge told the appellant not to shout in Court. He added he wanted to know why appellant claimed the conviction was wrong.

Appellant replied that as he was in Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Government had a right to prevent him from doing anything unlawful. They were also responsible for protecting any citizen in this Colony. By protection, he said, he meant that they should not only protect one's life and property, but also his reputation.

Mr Justice Reece said if appellant had any grievances against the newspaper, he could take civil action.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"There! I hope you're satisfied, listening like spies to every word I said—George thinks I'm mad at him!"

Court Action Over Rate Of Exchange And Interest

Argument by Counsel regarding rate of exchange and interest in respect of a judgment sum of US\$449,504.43 which was awarded the China Mutual Trading Co. against the Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger was heard before Mr Justice J. Reynolds in the Supreme Court this morning.

Mr John McNeill, QC, Mr. P. Chen and Mr. Brook Benachi (instructed by Mr. Y. H. Chan) appeared for China Mutual, plaintiffs in the original action which was for the return of balance of margins paid.

The Hon. Leo d'Almeida QC, and Mr. A. J. Clifford, instructed by Mr. P. A. L. Vine, appeared for the defendant Bank. The Defence was that the margins, converted into US dollars at the request of the plaintiffs and held in the United States were blocked by American legislation in December 1950. The money was paid into plaintiffs' account in the United States which was also blocked, it was maintained.

It was agreed by Counsel on both sides this morning that if interest were awarded it should date from April 7, 1951 when the plaintiffs wrote to defendants stating their demand for the return of the money.

Mr McNeill advocated that in such a case where the plaintiffs were not claiming interest as a right, the judge should use his discretion and award interest to the plaintiffs at a rate fixed by him (the Judge) as compensation for the money being withheld from them, or as damages against the Bank for failure to pay the amount due.

The plaintiff's claim was made in the letter on April 7, 1951 and the basis of that claim was set out in the letter and had been maintained throughout. It was the basis on which the Court gave judgment.

JUDGE'S DISCRETION As to the rate of interest, Mr McNeill pointed that in practice in Hong Kong it was about 8 per cent per annum and in England it was lower, about five per cent per annum, but it was entirely the Judge's discretion to fix whatever rate he thought right. He contended that it was a matter for the Judge's discretion as to the amount and rate of interest regarding the period up to the date of judgment, but for the period after the date of judgment until the money was paid, it was not a matter for the Court's discretion except in respect of the rate. The plaintiffs were entitled to recover interest from the date of judgment.

Mr McNeill said that the plaintiffs had been kept out of their money the defendant Bank had used of the Hong Kong dollars all the time since 1950; on their part the Bank had always charged the plaintiffs interest on money loaned by them to plaintiffs. Therefore in view of these considerations it was not unfair that the plaintiffs should have some interest for their money.

Important Court Ruling On What Constitutes A New Building

The view that six shops built on a bombed site in Landale Street, originally occupied by a four-storey building, must be for the purposes of the Ordinance regarded as an entirely new building, as the old edifice had gone out of existence and past all repair, was expressed by the Full Court this morning when it allowed an appeal by a landlord against a judgment of a District Judge J. Wicks.

The Full Court, comprising Mr T. J. Gould, Acting Chief Justice, and Mr Justice J. R. Gregg, Puisse Judge, held that the District Judge had not applied the correct test, which was whether the old building was so far beyond repair that it could no longer be said to exist as a building.

The appellant was Ma Kam-chan, who was represented by Mr Patrick Yu, instructed by Mr F. Zimmerman. He had asked that the decision of Judge Wicks, who had refused him possession of the premises, be reversed with costs.

The respondents were the occupiers of the shop premises, Kai Nam, of 1 Landale Street; Pang Chuen, of 5 Landale Street; Kam Shing, of 7 Landale Street; and Hop Shing, of 15, 16 and 17 Landale Street. They were represented by Mr Brook A. Bernachi, instructed by Hastings and Company.

In the District Court, the landlord claimed possession on the ground that the shops were new premises and the tenancies had been ended by a month's notice in writing.

The Full Court had reserved their decision on the appeal on June 8.

THE JUDGMENT

The judgment stated in part: The respondents claim the protection of the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance (Cap. 253). The appellant's contention is that the premises are taken out of the scope of that Ordinance by Section 3(1) (a) thereof.

There is little or no dispute about the essential facts. Before the Pacific War, the site was occupied by a four-storey building intended for residential purposes. During the War, in compliance with adjoining premises, they suffered damage amounting to almost complete demolition.

After the passing of the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance, the then owner obtained permission from the Public Works Department to erect temporary one-storey premises for use as shops. In the new construction, almost the whole of the old foundation was retained and also the lower part of the old walls to an average height of three bricks above ground level. The old drains were used, the old concrete flooring was largely retained and also most of the old lavatories.

The new walls were not as thick as the old, being of the thickness of one brick only. The plan of the floor was the same as the old ground floor, though there was a slight increase of internal area owing to the thinner walls.

COURT AGREES

During the hearing in the District Court, the District Judge ruled that the grating of the permit under the Buildings Ordinance (Cap. 122) mentioned in Section 3(1)(a) was not decisive of whether the building was an entirely new building for the purposes of the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance, and with this ruling the Court is in agreement.

What then is an "entirely new building"? Obviously it includes, as its primary meaning, a building erected on a site never previously built upon. It is equally obvious, I think, that the legislature did not intend to use the word "new" in relation to the materials of which a building was constructed, but in relation to the building "as a building." Second-hand bricks could not detract from the entirely "new" nature of the building as such—and I cannot see that it would make any difference if the bricks were from a demolished building previously on the site.

It does not seem appropriate, in view of these opinions, to say that when a person erects a building which is quite new except for a part of an old foundation, that he is doing "extensive repairs."

It is plain that this is not the intention of the Ordinance, nor in my opinion is it the correct interpretation of its provisions. The District Judge gave careful consideration to the facts and came to the conclusion that the word "entirely" excluded the building from exemption.

On the facts in the present case, the new building can be said to be a new building, and no reasonable person could say that it was not a new building.

For the reasons indicated above, I think that the District Judge did not apply the correct test which I believe to be whether the old building was so far beyond repair that it could no longer be said to exist as a building.

The original four-storey domestic building in the present case was reduced to a foundation, a concrete floor, some drains, and the bases of walls to the height of three bricks. Surely what remained was not a building (a word which for the purposes of the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance must be closely linked with the idea of human habitation); surely what was done on the site could not properly be described as repairs.

A NEW BUILDING

In my opinion, the old edifice had gone out of existence and past all repair; therefore its successor must be for the purposes of the Ordinance an entirely new building.

It follows that in my view the appeal must be allowed. By agreement, the appeal in which this judgment is instituted was heard together with appeals Nos. 8-12 (inclusive) of 1954, and it was also agreed that all the appeals were dependent upon the same facts and principles, and must succeed or fail together.

The appeals in all the actions mentioned are therefore allowed. The judgment was read by Mr Justice Gould, Mr Justice Gregg concurring.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Plane Captured U-Boat

Sir, I am indeed very hurt to see in your issue of the China Mail dated June 30 a report to the effect that the Americans were the only people who captured a German submarine on the High Seas.

It so happened that when I was in the Royal Air Force an aircraft operating from the same aerodrome where I am stationed, carried out the only recorded instance of an aircraft capturing a submarine on the High Seas.

I therefore cannot help but feel that the report carried in your China Mail is not strictly accurate.

A. W. W.

Gazetted Appointments

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. M. C. Hillingworth, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to be Aide-Camp, vice Mr. A. E. Shavo, A.S.P., and Mr. R. White, Hong Kong Police, to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp, it was announced in the Government Gazette today.

Other appointments gazetted were: Messrs T. R. Ingram and B. I. Bickford to be Senior Executive Officers, Class I; Messrs D. T. Smith, J. V. G. Mitchell and W. D. Orsland to be Senior Executive Officers, Class II; Mr. Li Yun-gin to be an Assistant Controller of Posts; Mr. D. S. Robb to be a Member of the Board of Island Revenue, vice Mr. A. Rhoads. H.K. the Governor has appointed the following to be Members of the panel of secretaries: Mr. J. L. Murray, Mr. S. S. Knowles, Mr. E. N. Davis and Mr. David Chan.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hong Kong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Registered parcels and parcels may be sent by air by post office.

FRIDAY, JULY 2
Formosa, Japan, Korea, 3 p.m.
Indo-China, 3 p.m.
Thailand, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 5 p.m.
Malaya, Indonesia, 6 p.m.
North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Formosa, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 3
By Air
Macao, 6 p.m.
Japan, Korea, U.S.A. & Canada, 8 a.m.
Burma, 8 a.m.
Philippines, 9 a.m.
Japan, Korea, U.S.A. & Canada, 9 p.m.
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m.
Thailand, 11 a.m.
Indo-China, 11 a.m.
Ceylon, 11 a.m.
India, 11 a.m.
Malaya, 11 a.m.
North Borneo, 11 a.m.
Australia, 11 a.m.
New Zealand, 11 a.m.
China, People's Republic, 5 p.m.
Macao, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, JULY 4
By Air
Formosa, Japan, Korea, 1 p.m.
Indo-China, 1 p.m.
Thailand, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
Malaya, 6 p.m.
North Borneo, 6 p.m.
Australia, 6 p.m.
New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Formosa, 6 p.m.

HKRNVR Promotions

H. E. the Governor has approved the following promotions and confirmations in rank in the Hong Kong Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, it was announced in the Government Gazette today.

Promotions: Lt Commander W. P. Goodfellow to be Commander; Sub-Lieutenants J. P. Agerappa, I. H. G. Thomson, P. V. Shaw, A. D. Scholten and E. G. W. Weldon, to be Acting Lieutenants. Confirmations in rank: Probationary Sub-Lieutenants H.M.A. Brislow, A. G. Ingles, J. Small, P.A.L. Vine to be Sub-Lieutenants with their original seniority; Mr W. Kelly, Acting Temporary Commissioned Gunner (T.A/S) to be confirmed in the rank as Temporary Commissioned Gunner (T.A/S); Mr W. S. Taylor, Acting Temporary Commissioned Writer's Officer to be confirmed in rank as Temporary Commissioned Writer's Officer.

Radio Hong Kong

6. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.30, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.35, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.40, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.45, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.50, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.55, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.00, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.30, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.35, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.40, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.45, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.50, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.55, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.00, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.30, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.35, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.40, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.45, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.50, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.55, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.00, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.30, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.35, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.40, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.45, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.50, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.55, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.00, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.30, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.35, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.40, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.45, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.50, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.55, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.00, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.30, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.35, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.40, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.45, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.50, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.55, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.00, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.30, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.35, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.40, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.45, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.50, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.55, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.00, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.30, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.35, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.40, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.45, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.50, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.55, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.00, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.30, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.35, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.40, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.45, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.50, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.55, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 3.00, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 3.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 3.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 3.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 3.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 3.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 3.30, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 3.35, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 3.40, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 3.45, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 3.50, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 3.55, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 4.00, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 4.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 4.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 4.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 4.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 4.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 4.30, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 4.35, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 4.40, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 4.45, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 4.50, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 4.55, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 5.00, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 5.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 5.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 5.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 5.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 5.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 5.30, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 5.35, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 5.40, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 5.45, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 5.50, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 5.55, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.00, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.30, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.35, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.40, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.45, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.50, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 6.55, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.00, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.30, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.35, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.40, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.45, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.50, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 7.55, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.00, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.30, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.35, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.40, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.45, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.50, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 8.55, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.00, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.30, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.35, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.40, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.45, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.50, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 9.55, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.00, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.30, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.35, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.40, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.45, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.50, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 10.55, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.00, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.30, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.35, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.40, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.45, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.50, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 11.55, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.00, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.30, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.35, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.40, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.45, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.50, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 12.55, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.00, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.30, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.35, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.40, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.45, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.50, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 1.55, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.00, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.30, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.35, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.40, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.45, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.50, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 2.55, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 3.00, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 3.05, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 3.10, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 3.15, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 3.20, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 3.25, "Jenny and the School" by Anthony Buckle; 3.